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Turkey Unleashes A Massive Raid on Kurdish Bases in Iraq

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ANKARA — Up to 35,000 Turkish troops backed by tanks and jets launched a three-pronged attack across the undefended border with northern Iraq on Monday in pursuit of separatist Kurdish rebels.

A government spokesman called it the biggest military operation in the history of the Turkish republic.

President Bill Clinton appeared to endorse the thrust after receiving assurances from Prime Minister Tansu Ciller that the military operation would be limited.

Mrs. Ciller briefed Mr. Clinton on the action during a telephone call. The White House spokesman, Michael McCurry, said the president had expressed "understanding for Turkey's need to deal decisively" with the rebel Kurdish Workers Party, called the PKK.

Mr. McCurry said that during her conversation with Mr. Clinton, Mrs. Ciller "described the operation, emphasizing its focus on eliminating PKK terrorist bases across the Turkish border."

She indicated that the operation would be limited in duration, and that the Turkish military had been instructed to safeguard civilian life and property," Mr. McCurry said. He added that Mr. Clinton had asked that the action be as limited as possible.

There were no immediate reports of casualties.

"It is the largest operation ever, including the Cyprus operation," said a Turkish government spokesman, Yildirim Akuma, referring to Turkey's 1974 invasion of the Mediterranean island.

Turkey sent about 10,000 troops into Cyprus at the start of that operation.

On Monday, Turkish F-104 and F-5 fighter jets and Cobra helicopters bombed Kurdish bases, local sources said. Because of the offensive, Turkey's air force halted its routine flights in

the area, which are designed to protect Iraqi Kurds.

About 3,000 Turkish trucks massed at the border to enter Iraq in a line 130 kilometers (80 miles) long.

A Turkish military spokesman, Colonel Ilhan Onyim, told a briefing at the Foreign Ministry that the operation would continue until all Kurdish rebels had been wiped out.

The dawn assault, unleashed on the eve of the Kurdish new year festival, followed weeks of gradual buildup in the region.

Iraqi Kurdish groups condemned the assault and said innocent civilians were being targeted.

"The targeted area has no PKK bases and it is strictly populated by Iraqi Kurds," said the Kurdistan Democratic Party, which nominally controls the Iraqi border zone.

The Iraqi National Congress, an opposition group that includes leading Kurdish factions, said Turkish soldiers had arrested hundreds of refugees as suspected followers of the Kurdish Workers Party.

Most of northern Iraq is under the control of Iraqi Kurdish guerrillas who split from Baghdad after the Gulf War.

Colonel Onyim said that the troops planned to push 40 kilometers into Iraq along a 220-kilometer front to attack more than 2,000 rebels.

He said 30,000 to 35,000 soldiers, most of them commandos and some from mechanized units, were taking part in the attack.

They were to hit four Kurdish-controlled areas in northern Iraq, some of which had been identified by aerial photographs, the colonel said.

Colonel Onyim said Turkey had warned Iraqi Kurdish guerrilla leaders of the incursion in advance. Kurdish officials denied this.

More than 15,000 people have been killed in Turkey since the Kurdish Workers Party took up arms in 1984 in its campaign for a separate state.

(Reuters, AFP, AP)

Police Suspect Expert Terrorists In Gas Attack on Tokyo Subway



Toxic Fumes Leave 7 Dead, 4,700 Injured

By T. R. Reid
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Officials said Monday that initial evidence strongly suggested that a well-organized terrorist gang was responsible for the release of a lethal nerve gas on the Tokyo subway during rush hour, leaving 7 people dead and almost 4,700 injured.

The nerve gas sarin was released on at least five widely scattered trains during a half-hour period starting around 8 A.M. Monday, the police said.

To handle the powerful poison and to coordinate its delivery around the city

Residents of Tokyo are appalled by the attack and uncommonly afraid. Page 7.

probably required a carefully coordinated effort by many people, a police spokesman said.

The police were also reviewing a series of other cases in the last nine months where noxious fumes spread mysteriously through trains or residential neighborhoods.

In the most serious case, seven people were killed in the central Japanese city of Matsumoto in June when sarin gas — the same highly toxic chemical used on Monday — wafted through a residential neighborhood. Nobody has been charged with that crime.

There was little sign of panic after the latest attack. The thousands of people who came gasping and retching out of the subways on Monday morning — many temporarily blinded by the stinging gas — lined up quietly waiting for treatment or transportation to hospitals.

Service was restored on all but one of the city's 12 subway lines by Monday afternoon, and officials said trains were as packed as usual during the evening rush hour.

"Look, I've got to get home," said a woman on the Ginza Line subway on Monday night.

In contrast to the delays and confusion that marked the government's response to the Kobe earthquake in January, relief efforts appeared to be timely and adequate on Monday. Subway lines were shut within minutes after the gas was discovered, and medical teams were quickly sent to the affected stations.

Outside the subway station at Kasumigaseki, office workers sat on their briefcases while policemen gave them oxygen. Meanwhile, policemen and military personnel wearing gas masks and protective clothing searched trains and stations.

Tokyo police said that 76 people were in critical condition and remained in hospitals, while 46 others were in serious condition, mostly with respiratory problems. Overall, they said, 4,695 people were treated at 103 hospitals.

At St. Luke's International Hospital in downtown Tokyo, beds lined the lobby and corridors as nurses washed the eyes of victims and gave them oxygen. Most victims left hospitals under their own power after a few hours. The police said 603 were hospitalized for the night.

Authorities would not comment about their investigation, but press reports made it clear that there were several witnesses who saw unusual things happening on the subways on Monday morning.

At Nakameguro station, southwest of the city center on the Hibiya Line, witnesses told the police that a man about 40 years old jumped on the train just before 8 A.M. When he got off at the next stop, he left behind a plastic lunch box wrapped in newspaper. Within eight minutes, or three more stops, a sharp odor coming from that package forced everybody off the train.

At a train on the Marunouchi Line, a

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From Victims, Stories of Panic and Pain

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

many people seemed to have stepped in it," he said.

It was not water. The police now believe the liquid was sarin, a deadly nerve gas first developed by the Nazis.

Mr. Hamada left the subway a couple of stops later and made it to his job at a printing company. But by then, he had trouble seeing.

"My office was dark even though the lights were on," he said. It was only when he returned to the subway station to go to the hospital that he heard from reporters what had happened. Instead of taking the train, he took an ambulance.

As Mr. Hamada spoke, he sat in a waiting room of St. Luke's International Hospital, a transparent plastic bottle hanging on a metal pole next to him dripping fluid

into his veins to help promote urination and cleanse his body of poison.

St. Luke's, only a few minutes from the hard-hit Tsukiji subway station, resembled the hospitals in Kobe after January's great earthquake. More than 450 of the injured were taken to the hospital. Every available bed was pressed into service and some patients had to be treated in the hall.

In the lobby, anxious relatives peered at handwritten paper signs listing the names of victims and where they could be found in the hospital.

By late afternoon, doctors had decided that all but about 80 of the victims were well enough to go home. Mr. Hamada, even though his head still ached and his vision was hazy, was one of them.

Katsuhiro Tobe, 28, a worker at an

construction site, said the book-burning still haunted Germany more than six decades later.

"No memorial, no matter how well it succeeds, can relieve us of this," Mr. Nagel said during the cold, damp dedication ceremony. "But it can warn us, and keep us vigilant."

The Berlin book-burning remains one of the starkest images of the 12-year Nazi reign, a symbol of Third Reich brutality and philistinism.

On May 10, 1933, barely four months after Adolf Hitler became chancellor of Germany, thousands of Nazis, pro-nationalist students and professors marched in a torchlight procession down Unter den Linden to Opera Square, across from Humboldt University in central Berlin.

There, in a huge heap, lay books collected during the day from libraries, shops and private collections by stormtroopers under the direction of Josef

Berlin Memorial Recalls Day of Shame

By Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service

Goebbels, Hitler's propaganda director. The 200 or so authors included prominent Germans who were Jewish, progressive or otherwise suspect — such writers as Thomas Mann, Erich Maria Remarque, Bertolt Brecht and Albert Einstein.

Also strewn in the street were works of such international authors as H. G. Wells, Ernest Hemingway, Jack London, Marcel Proust and Emile Zola.

Soaked with gasoline and ignited with torches, the pile soon became a pyre — a scene, the author William L. Shirer later wrote, "which had not been witnessed in the Western world since the Middle Ages."

It signaled the beginning of Berlin's decline as a great European center of culture, Anthony Read and David Fisher observed in their history of the city.

"Following it, the departure of the finest

See BERLIN, Page 6

Russia Warns NATO on Rush To East Europe

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

PARIS — Russia's foreign minister, Andrei V. Kozyrev, warned the NATO alliance Monday against a "rush" to take in new members from the former Warsaw Pact that would create a new rift between Moscow and the West.

"Why rush things if we run the risk of creating new lines of division?" he asked at a conference called by France that approved a 52-nation stability pact for Europe on Monday afternoon.

Mr. Kozyrev is scheduled to meet Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher in Geneva on Wednesday and Thursday to discuss relations between Russia and the United States.

Relations have been troubled both by Western criticism of the brutality with which the Russian military crushed the secessionist movement in Chechnya and by President Boris N. Yeltsin's vehement objections to expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to take in Central European countries like Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary, that want to join.

"Whatever one may think of NATO, it's still a military alliance, which was created when Europe was divided," Mr. Kozyrev said. "I should be replaced by a new model based on comprehensive security."

The gap between NATO's very active moves to studying potential enlargement

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Lobby See LOBBY, Page 6

Republicans Take Their Revenge On Lobbyists Who Ignored Them

Congressmen Play Hardball and Hard to Get

By Richard L. Berk
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For years, Republicans have not given their fair share of attention to lobbyists and political action committees because the Democrats ruled on Capitol Hill.

But now that Republicans control both houses of Congress, they are seeking to make up for lost time by applying what many lobbyists and business executives describe as strong-arm tactics that are blunt even by Washington standards.

Indeed, many Republicans are seeking to punish groups that did not support them in the past, to ensure that they are never again abandoned. While Democrats have never been timid about hitting up lobby-

THE AMERICAS

House Speaker Catches Flak for His Corporate Pitches

By Serge F. Kovaleksi
and R. H. Melton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Midwest insurance giant wins praise for taking "the most ingenious step" in health care reform. An electronics manufacturer is touted for "extraordinarily high levels of quality." And an automaker is lauded for building "twice as many cars with three times the quality with half the people."

Such endorsements — made in venues ranging from the House floor to a nationally televised talk show and college course to speeches before private groups — have been an effective but controversial trademark of Representative Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia, first as minority whip and now as speaker of the House.

In glowing terms that often sound like paid corporate pitches, he has promoted the products, services and executives of specific firms, including some with business interests before Congress.

Congressmen contend there is a troubling contradiction in Mr. Gingrich's promotion of major contributors.

While the Georgia Republican has spent much of his congressional career challenging the ethics of other lawmakers, he has opened the door to questions about his own principles by aggressively plugging big donors whose political largess has been invaluable to conservative causes, critics contend.

Many of the same companies have also donated to a tax-exempt foundation with close ties to the speaker.

During one of his college course lectures last year, for instance, Mr. Gingrich showed a three-minute vid-

eo on the South Carolina textile giant Milliken & Co., whose owner, Roger Milliken, has contributed at least \$255,000 to GOPAC, records show.

"In carpeting, Milliken offers its customers a choice of over 1,000 colors and patterns in almost any lot size with a delivery schedule of just seven days," the anonymous voice said.

Mr. Gingrich's course, broadcast

to college lecturers companies that contributed to the course.

"Mr. Gingrich's promotion of corporate givers borders on but may not violate the conflict of interest rules of the House," said Dennis F. Thompson, a government professor at Harvard University and director of its ethics program. "However, it really offends the spirit of those principles."

"It seems O.K. for a member to point to good ideas a company might have and take contributions from companies with good ideas," he continued. "But this pattern of conduct by a man in an unusually important position of public trust adds up to a condition for serious concern."

Mr. Gingrich declined to comment on the issue. But a spokesman for the speaker said his accolades for the corporations that contribute funds did not constitute a breach of ethics.

"It is perfectly proper," said his spokesman, Tony Blankley. "Conservative Congress members accept contributions from conservative business people."

"It is exactly the way the system is designed to operate," he added. "It is not nefarious."

Mr. Blankley said the corporations cited by Mr. Gingrich "have an industry-wide reputation for their excellence."

Executives at several of the corporations said in interviews that they expected no favors for their contributions. Some of them have also given considerable sums to Democratic candidates.

Mr. Gingrich has used the funds not only to promote his political phi-

losophy through efforts like his college course, but also to help the campaigns of like-minded Republican candidates.

Over five days at the end of October, Mr. Gingrich's campaign committee made \$1,000 contributions to 47 Republican congressional candidates, records show.

Neither a complete list of donors nor the total amount of contributions

is available.

Executives at several of the corporations said they expected no favors for their contributions.

to Mr. Gingrich's financial empire could be compiled.

Campaign contributions are public, but GOPAC has refused to disclose most of its contributors since 1986, when Mr. Gingrich became chairman of the conservative political action group.

And the Progress & Freedom Foundation, a tax-exempt think tank with close ties to Mr. Gingrich, has disclosed only the names of most of its donors, not the amounts given.

The foundation has devoted much of its financial resources to a weekly television show organized by Mr. Gingrich and to Mr. Gingrich's college course, which he stopped teaching two weeks ago.

In keeping with his own effort to rethink government's mission, Mr. Gingrich has used the funds not only to promote his political phi-

Gingrich has landed many of the corporate givers as discoverers of new ways to manufacture goods or serve customers.

This year, he praised Waffle House International Inc., which has made three donations of undisclosed amounts to the college course, as "a great little system."

"They train people very quickly, and they do a very good job," he said. "Waffle House is a very highly organized set of habits of behaviors and systems."

Other corporate contributors that Mr. Gingrich has praised include such household names as Ford Motor Co., Coca-Cola Co. and McDonald's Corp., which Mr. Gingrich has publicly described as "the most successful worldwide seller of food in the history of the human race."

He has also touted such lesser-known companies as Golden Rule Insurance Co. of Indianapolis and Southwire Co. of Carrollton, Georgia.

In a 1991 speech from the House floor, Mr. Gingrich held up Southwire, whose owners have been long-time contributors to his political groups, as a paradigm of excellence.

He hailed Southwire's program for quality, "which is making it a national leader in producing steel, aluminum and copper wire," he said.

A year later, the company pleaded guilty to misdemeanor charges that it was involved in shipping overseas large quantities of toxic waste, which was labeled as fertilizer but in fact was contaminated with lead.

POLITICAL NOTES

California Governor's Headache

LOS ANGELES — To any politician lacking in humor or a sense of place among his constituents, Gray Davis's plight would be understandably unsettling.

In the three months since Governor Pete Wilson emerged as a serious but still-unannounced contender for the Republican presidential nomination, Mr. Davis, California's Democratic lieutenant governor, has acquired a new last name. It is Problem, as in "the Gray Davis Problem."

A major reason for Mr. Wilson's hesitation in declaring his candidacy, according to the conventional wisdom of pundits and some of the governor's advisers, is his reluctance to turn the statehouse in Sacramento over to Mr. Davis, one-time chief of staff to former Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr.

Under the state constitution, Mr. Davis would automatically become governor if Mr. Wilson was elected president. Also, Mr. Davis would serve as acting governor while Mr. Wilson was campaigning nationally.

"It's like I have a contagious disease," Mr. Davis said. "I notice when I walk into a room where there are Republican appointees, people tend to shy away from me. It's like they're thinking, 'Here comes the Gray Davis Problem.' But, he said: "It's not a Gray Davis problem. It's a Pete Wilson problem."

Buchanan Enters From the Right

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire — Patrick Buchanan, a conservative, on Monday launched his bid for the Republican presidential nomination by inveighing against foreign trade deals, illegal immigrants and the "purveyors of filth and violence" in American society.

"This campaign is about an America that once again looks out for our people and our country first," he told a group of supporters at the Manchester Institute of Arts and Sciences. He said he would call the National Guard to action if necessary to block illegal aliens from entering the country, and he accused U.S. leaders of being too "timid and fearful of being called names" to deal with the issue.

Mr. Buchanan has garnered only single-digit results in early opinion polls, which are dominated by the Senate majority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas.

Hard Times Ahead Over Tax Cuts

WASHINGTON — House Republicans have hit a snag in what once appeared to be their most popular campaign promise: tax cuts.

The Republican leaders are being pressed to reconsider their plan to extend tax breaks to a wide range of Americans, including the affluent. The result could be a substantial rewriting of a tax-cut package that is central to their "Contract With America."

A controversy that raged behind closed doors last week is expected to break out into the open as House leaders discuss strategies for bringing three of their most politically volatile campaign promises — welfare reform, congressional term limits and tax cuts — to the House floor.

And the tax bill faces tougher sledding yet in the Senate. Bob Packwood, Republican of Oregon and chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said the Senate would not even consider tax reductions unless they were offset by spending cuts. He promised "absolutely no tax cuts unless they're paid for."

Quote/Unquote

A. J. Kramer, a court-appointed attorney defending Francisco Duran against federal charges that he is a marijuana-smoking anarchist who drove across the country to kill President Bill Clinton: "There is no question that Mr. Duran fired the gun at the White House. But that's all he did, fire at a symbol."

(Reuters)

Away From Politics

• Metal beams collapsed at the Olympic stadium under construction in Atlanta, killing one worker and injuring three others. The 50-foot beams that collapsed were holding up a bank of lights, the police said. The stadium, being built for the 1996 Summer Games, was "topped off" last week when steel work was completed. (AP)

• The killer of an elderly woman was executed by injection in McAlester, Oklahoma. The execution of Thomas Grasso, 32, had been halted in 1993 after Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York filed a lawsuit demanding that he be returned there to complete a sentence of 20 years to life for murder. George E. Pataki made custody an issue last fall in his successful campaign for New York governor, and upon taking office agreed to return the convict to Oklahoma. (Reuters)

• An explosion injured six people at a chemical plant in Fitchburg, Massachusetts. The six victims apparently inhaled chemical fumes. Two of them were taken to hospitals by helicopter. (AP)

• Chrysler lost an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court to overturn an \$18.7 million award to Robert W. Kearns, an inventor who said the automaker had stolen his design for intermittent windshield wipers. The court, without comment, rejected Chrysler's argument that it had been improperly barred from introducing evidence. (AP)

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LUNCH-IN — Schoolchildren from Maryland eating lunch in front of the Capitol in Washington as part of a demonstration designed to protect the nation's taxpayer-funded school lunch program from Republican budget-cutters.

Jury Examines Simpson's Hand

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — O.J. Simpson walked up to the jury box on Monday and showed panelists the hand that the police say was injured while he committed two murders. The defense says his knuckle is always swollen.

Mr. Simpson showed his left middle finger as part of the cross-examination of a detective, who had testified that the finger appeared to have been cut and swollen the afternoon after the murders on June 12, 1994, of Mr. Simpson's former wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and her friend Ronald L. Goldman.

A defense attorney, Robert Shapiro, suggested that the knuckle was always swollen "due to a medical condition and not any laceration."

But Detective Philip Vannatter looked at the finger in court, too, and said, "It didn't appear swollen to me."

Mr. Shapiro also suggested that the wound on Mr. Simpson's hand last June was caused by broken glass. Mr. Vannatter said that he never had a doctor explore that possibility, and that the wound had been inspected only by a jail nurse.

The middle finger of Mr. Simpson's left hand looked as if it had a bump on it. It was bigger than the rest of his fingers.

Once again, the defense contended that failure to seize an

ice cream cup at the crime scene had shown sloppiness. The defense has suggested that the time of the killings could be estimated by the extent of the melting.

But Mr. Vannatter said he had never been impressed with the ice cream cup.

"Monday morning quarterbacking is wonderful," he said. "I still to this day don't believe the ice cream is connected to the crime scene."

Mr. Shapiro testified that the police had gathered more evidence than necessary before presenting a case against Mr. Simpson to the district attorney's office. Over the course of the investigation, about 450 pieces of evidence were identified, he said.

Mr. Shapiro's questioning comments aren't necessary, Judge Lance A. Ito of Superior Court said at one point.

At another, the judge said, "Wait, wait, wait, you're arguing with the witness."

Mr. Shapiro suggested that Mr. Simpson's investigators — including Mr. Vannatter — had been at the same time overzealous and incompetent, conducting searches in several states and recruiting several crime labs, yet also assigning an inexperienced technician to the crime scene.

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The results of our political discussions are disappointing.

EU Fisheries Commissioner Emma Bonino told the European Parliament's fisheries committee.

Foreign Affairs Minister Andre Ouellet of Canada said Saturday that there was still a long way to go before a solution could be reached.

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Beijing Orders New Offensive Against Population Growth

Reuters
BEIJING — The chief of China's Communist Party has ordered a new offensive against unplanned pregnancies, especially among farmers and migrant laborers, to control ballooning numbers in the world's most populous nation.

In a speech published Monday on the front of national newspapers, President Jiang Zemin attacked party cadres and government officials who ignore the strict policy of "one couple, one child."

"In some places a small number of cadres take advantage of their power, and for personal benefit are leading violations of family-planning policy," he said. "The masses are not satisfied with this."

The population of China passed the 1.2 billion mark last month, a record that Beijing had once hoped to postpone until the turn of the century through its edict in the late 1970s to limit couples to one child.

The new target is 1.294 billion people by 2000, Mr. Jiang said. That is lower than the goal announced last month of 1.3 billion people by that year.

"The low birth rate is not yet stable," he said. "Family-planning work differs greatly from region to region."

Officials have been meeting increasingly stubborn resistance to the policy, particularly from more traditional rural residents. They are flouting the one-child policy, he said, and trying to have more sons to carry on ancestral lines.

Higher incomes as a result of market-oriented economic reforms have enabled many Chinese to pay the stiff fines for having a second child. Controls remain tighter in urban areas, where childbirth is easier to police.

Mr. Jiang warned that any easing of the vigilance on birth control would have ramifications throughout Chinese life.

"The rapid increase and big population base have a direct bearing on the problems of food, of jobs, of education, of resource destruction, of environmental protection and an imbalanced ecology," he said.

At the Fifth National Meeting on Family Planning, he said the focus, and difficulty, in

family planning was in rural China, where many officials were more lax in implementing the one-child policy.

Control on multiple-child families was particularly weak among the "floating population" of 30 million migrant workers, who drift into cities from the countryside and are out of reach of family-planning officials, Mr. Jiang said.

Officials have to combat the revival of the traditional desire for large families, especially with many sons, which are seen as the key to prosperity and a long lineage, he said.

"In some places a small number of cadres take advantage of their power, and for personal benefit are leading violations of family-planning policy," he said. "The masses are not satisfied with this."

The natural population growth rate was 11 per 1,000 in 1993, down from 25 per 1,000 in the 1970s. Beijing's ultimate goal is zero growth, a balance of births and deaths, by 2040, when the population is expected to be between 1.5 billion to 1.6 billion.

Mr. Jiang also stressed the importance among women of smaller families.

"Family planning is important to liberate women," he said. He said this would improve their status and give them more time and energy for their careers.

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EUROPE

In Sofia, Can Youth Succeed Where Experience Failed?By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

SOFIA — Facing serious economic and political turmoil, Bulgaria has placed its hopes on a 35-year-old prime minister who was running a regional branch of a Communist youth organization only a few years ago.

Prime Minister Zhan Videv took office in December after his Bulgarian Socialist Party, formerly the Communist Party, won a clear majority in national elections. Despite his age, many Bulgarians believe he may be strong and competent enough to master the country's problems.

"Videv was one of the first former Communists to admit the mistakes of the past," said a foreign economist who follows Bulgarian politics. "He is an excellent poker player and chess player, and it shows. I admire his adeptness."

"You don't get to be prime minister at the age of 35 without considerable political skills," he continued. "His po-

sition seems quite strong for the time being. He has the party machinery behind him, and I don't see anyone on the horizon who can compete with him."

When Bulgaria's Marxist regime fell in 1989, Mr. Videv was a Communist organizer known for starting criticisms of his party for being out of touch with the population. As the Communist Party changed its name and tried to change its image, older former Communists agreed that they needed to make way for a new generation, and he maneuvered his way to party leadership.

Mr. Videv is Bulgaria's sixth prime minister since 1990, reflecting the instability of political coalitions here.

The Socialists were elected by the pensioners and the poorer classes, said a foreign diplomat in Sofia. "They were elected to improve the lot of the people. Yet they have to accept economic reforms or else the international financial institutions won't lend them money."

"Balancing these two pressures will determine the making or breaking of this government," he said. "If Videv can pull it off, the Socialists will be in power for a long time. If he can't, there could be a disaster."

The issue now, and it is really a very tough one, is how to combine our leftist commitment to the poor with the harsh realities of the Bulgarian economy," said Andrei Lukyanov, a Socialist who served as prime minister in 1990. "Sacrifices have to be made. We are going to have to suffer. We need to explain the situation to our people and somehow make them realize that their really acute social and economic problems have not been forgotten by the party they voted for."

Any steps toward economic reform are likely to be opposed by the powerful old guard within the Socialist Party. But Mr. Videv has the backing not only of change-minded technocrats, but also of a new class of wealthy former Communists.

"A lot of young guys in the party are really center-right at heart," said Georgi Ganchev, a member of Parlia-

ment who defends business interests. "It's a matter of self-preservation. There are 1,000 millionaires in Bulgaria, and 5 billionaires. All of them are members of the Socialist Party, because no one else has had the access to capital, education and networks that you need to get rich here. Naturally, these people support capitalist-type policies."

On television and in public appearances, Mr. Videv often appears cold and expressionless. But he displays a remarkable degree of self-assurance and unfailingly gives substantive answers to policy questions.

"What I don't like about him is that he is one of those ex-Communists who thinks his power comes from God," said Georgi Galov, a writer. "He thinks he's a kind of guru."

Asked whether he believes that Mr. Videv will manage the trick of satisfying foreign bankers without alienating his impoverished supporters, Mr. Galov replied: "I am a pessimist. I think he will succeed."

BRIEFLY EUROPE**France Offers Help, Rushdie Says**

PARIS — The British author Salman Rushdie said Monday that France had agreed to promote a new plan to blunt an Iranian death order against him by seeking guarantees for his safety in each European Union state.

Mr. Rushdie said at a news conference that, under the French plan, the EU would hold out the prospect of improved ties with Iran if it complied with requests for guarantees in each EU state. But the EU would also threaten unspecified political and economic sanctions if Tehran refused.

"This is a carrot-and-stick approach," Mr. Rushdie said after talks with French leaders, including Prime Minister Edouard Balladur and Foreign Minister Alain Juppé. "The carrot is real and so is the stick."

He said the Iranian Embassy in Copenhagen had given guarantees to the Danish government that the Iranian government never had sent, was not sending and would not in the future send anyone to kill Salman Rushdie." (Reuters)

EU to Loan Belarus \$100 Million

BRUSSELS — European Union finance ministers agreed Monday to lend Belarus 75 million European currency units to help the country's balance of payments diplomats said.

They also agreed to use the EU's budget to guarantee loans to South Africa of up to 300 million Ecu (\$390 million) from the European Investment Bank over the next two years.

The roughly \$100 million loan to Belarus will be split into two parts, with the first being released immediately and the second at a later date, with a proviso that the amount be adjusted in light of any further depreciation of the dollar. (Reuters)

Turkey Set For Volatile Kurdish New Year

Reuters

ISTANBUL — Kurds and Turks prepared for the historically divisive new year holiday of Nowrouz with a week of bloody riots behind them and a military campaign escalating across the wild southeastern borders of Turkey.

Witnesses said security was back to normal in most towns and cities Monday after a week in which thousands of Muslim Alewives, some of them Kurds, clashed with the police in Istanbul. The protesters were outraged by a spate of shootings by unidentified gunmen on Alawite coffeehouses, and 17 people died in the subsequent fighting with the police.

But the police have been steadily setting up roadblocks and checkpoints in southeastern Turkey in anticipation of trouble. An ambush by Kurdish rebels in an 80-strong Turkish Army convoy over the weekend fueled those fears.

The Nowrouz festival, long celebrated by Turkey's estimated 10 million Kurds, has become a focus for unrest and violence since Kurdish rebels began fighting Ankara for independence in 1984. The holiday falls on Tuesday this year.

The police in the Kurdish city of Diyarbakir detained several activists Monday as they distributed leaflets about Nowrouz in schools, the Anatolian News Agency said.

Security forces there also put out burning tires lit by students at Dicle University.

In 1992, 45 people were killed in Nowrouz clashes throughout southeastern Turkey.

Faced by this — and looking toward the Turkic nations of central Asia and the Caucasus, where the holiday is also celebrated — Ankara has taken a new interest in the festival.

On Nowrouz eve Monday, the Turkish Army poured over the borders into Iraq.

Germany Touts New Border Rules

BONN — Germany played down fears Monday of increased crime and illegal immigration when border controls between seven European Union countries are ended and said the move would aid freedom of movement in Europe.

The so-called Schengen accord, which takes effect Sunday, will eliminate all checks on travelers among Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. It also will create a single, computerized information system for the police forces of those countries.

The Schengen signatories plan to have stricter border checks at frontiers with non-EU countries and to use a joint information system to combat international crime and illegal immigration. (Reuters)

Union Pledges More Burundi Help

BRUSSELS — The European Union, concerned about the worsening security situation in Burundi, pledged more help to the embattled Central African country on Monday.

Outlining assistance to the former Belgian protectorate, the EU said it would help in sending human rights experts to Burundi and in organizing a "national debate" to consolidate national reconciliation and rebuild democracy.

The EU also urged its member nations to take any action necessary against "extremist elements," to prevent them from traveling abroad and receiving assistance. (Reuters)

Iceland Is Told to End Tax on Beer

BRUSSELS — Iceland was told by its European partners Monday to abolish a 35 percent tax on imported beer or face court action.

It was the second time in two months that Iceland had fallen foul of the competition rules underlying the European Free Trade Association's single-market accord — the European Economic Area — with the European Union. Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein are the three bloc members taking part in the European Economic Area.

On Feb. 22, the body similarly challenged Iceland's import and wholesale monopoly for alcoholic drinks, giving it six weeks to dismantle it. (Reuters)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Tuesday:

PARIS: The European security conference ends with the signing of the European Stability Pact.

BRUSSELS: European Commission President Jacques Santer and the EU commissioners Hans van den Broek, Manuel Marin and Emma Bonino meet with the UN high commissioner for refugees, Sadako Ogata.

PRAGUE: Yves-Thibault de Silguy, economic and monetary affairs commissioner, is on an official visit to the Czech Republic, where he meets with Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus and opens the banking forum.

NICE: Research Commissioner Edith Cresson meets with Israel's science minister, Shulamit Aloni, for the colloquium on "Europe, Research and the Mediterranean."

BRUSSELS: Jacques Santer speaks to the Committee on Institutional Affairs of the European Parliament concerning the 1996 intergovernmental conference on revising the Maastricht treaty.

Source: Agence Europe, AFP.



NO SEAL OF APPROVAL — The French actress Brigitte Bardot at the Norwegian Embassy on Monday in Paris, where demonstrators called for a commercial boycott of Norway and Canada, which are to resume seal-hunting.

A Bosnian Offensive Shatters Cease-FireBy Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

Bosnian government forces embarked on an offensive Monday near the northern town of Tuzla, shattering a Bosnian cease-fire that has long appeared doomed to collapse and prompting intense Serbian shelling of the city center.

After what has amounted to a winter lull, the fighting appeared to indicate that the Bosnian war will now move quickly into a fourth year in which Muslim-led government forces and the Bosnian Serbs will struggle to break an increasingly exhausting stalemate.

A spokesman for the United Nations peacekeeping force in Bosnia, Michael Williams, said this is certainly the most serious breach of the cease-fire since January 1." Mr. Williams said, referring to a four-month

cease-fire that came into effect at the beginning of the year but has progressively frayed as attempts to reach a political settlement in Bosnia have collapsed.

The Serbs, who appeared to be holding their ground on Majevica, responded by shelling Tuzla, the second-largest government-held town in Bosnia after Sarajevo.

At least 12 shells landed on the town, including one that hit the main barracks of the Bosnian Army's II Corps. There was also intense shelling of the air base west of Tuzla.

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INTERNATIONAL

New Burundi Clashes Erupt After Killings, Bringing Toll to 21

Reuters

BUJUMBURA, Burundi — At least 17 people, including three Belgians, were killed by gunmen in Burundi, sparking clashes in the capital on Monday in which four more people were killed.

Witnesses said members of the Hutu majority were taken hostage on Monday in the central market.

The witnesses counted four dead after stone-throwing gangs of Tutsi and Hutu youths clashed outside the market as news of the massacre on Sunday spread.

The youths ignored an appeal for peace by Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo on Monday after the massacre at Nyamutenderi, which is located 12 kilometers (7 miles) southeast of Bujumbura.

The police said 17 people had been killed on the town's main road. Most of the victims were Tutsi.

Security sources said that Tutsi youths were leading for

Nyamutenderi on Monday to take revenge for the attack, which was blamed on Hutu gunmen.

The Belgians who were slain were a woman, her daughter and a man. His fiancée was among three Belgian wounded taken to a hospital.

The names of the dead were withheld pending notification of their families.

In Brussels the Foreign Ministry condemned the killings, and a spokesman appealed to the 850 Belgians living in Burundi to take extra security measures.

Burundi has the same ethnic mix as neighboring Rwanda, where up to one million Tutsi and allied Hutus were put to death by Hutus in genocide last year.

Burundi has teetered on the brink of a second ethnic war since 50,000 people were massacred after Tutsi soldiers killed Melchior Ndadaye, the country's first democratically elected president, in October 1993.



ROYAL VISIT TO SOUTH AFRICA — Queen Elizabeth II of Britain presenting the Order of Merit to President Nelson Mandela in Cape Town at the start of her six-day visit. It is her first visit to South Africa since 1947.

Mike Hutchings/Reuters

Shining Path Raids Prove Peru Still Faces Danger

By Calvin Sims
New York Times Service

LIMA — A series of deadly attacks by the Shining Path guerrilla movement in the last month have proven that the group is still a potent threat to security more than two years after its top leadership was captured.

The violence has occurred not only in villages but also in the capital as the government prepares for elections next month.

"The Shining Path will never be what it used to be, but it certainly is not dead yet, and these latest actions prove it," said Enrique Obando, a senior researcher at the Peruvian Center for International Relations and an expert on the guerrilla movement.

The attacks began in late February, shortly after the Peruvian Army pulled troops out of the Huallaga Valley, a mountainous jungle area about 500 kilometers (300 miles) northeast of Lima that has long been a stronghold of the insurgents.

These troops, experienced in jungle warfare, were redeployed to fight Ecuadoran forces over a disputed border region in the Amazon.

Western and Peruvian intelligence officials, who asked not to be identified, said the guerrillas were regrouping and planning new attacks that could undermine the presidential and congressional elections that are scheduled for April 9.

"We are accustomed to the Shining Path launching new attacks around election time to discourage people from voting.

and this year will probably be no different," said a Peruvian intelligence official. "But the latest attacks in the highlands show that without the military, the terrorists would quickly return."

President Alberto Fujimori, who seized wide-ranging authority in April 1992, saying Congress was hindering the fight against terrorism, has waged an aggressive and successful war against the Shining Path.

Since the military captured the group's founder, Abimael Guzman Reynoso, and other top leaders in September 1992, Peru has enjoyed a relative calm. Thousands of guerrillas were jailed or turned themselves in under a government amnesty program.

While the latest attacks do

not compare with the violence of two or three years ago, when dozens of people were killed each week in bombings and street fighting, they seem to have surprised the military and upset the assumption that the Shining Path had been largely subdued. The military declined to discuss the latest attacks.

Over the last month, about 20 people have been killed in the Huallaga Valley, and bombs have been detonated throughout Lima, including one across the street from the U.S. Embassy. No casualties have been reported in the capital, however.

Shining Path guerrillas attacked villages and settlements in the administrative district of Huamanga, where they had been forced to retreat in the face of a heavy military presence.

According to local news re-

ports, the insurgents killed 20 people, including former Shining Path members who had renounced their participation in the movement, and leaders of civilian patrols who were cooperating with the military.

Experts on terrorism say efforts to re-establish the Shining Path are being led by Oscar Ramirez Duran, who was a top aide to Mr. Guzman.

While the Shining Path faction led by Mr. Ramirez is said to still respect Mr. Guzman as an ideologue, it has ignored calls from imprisoned Shining Path leaders to lay down its arms and forge a peace accord with the government.

Mr. Ramirez is believed to be holed up in the highlands along the Huallaga River.

BERLIN: New Memorial

Continued from Page 1
creative and intellectual talent of all kinds turned into a mass exodus."

Goebbel showed up at midnight to view the embers, telling the crowd: "The soul of the German people can again express itself. These flames not only illuminate the final end of an old era. They also light up the new."

But as the memorial's sculptor put it on Monday: "At the end of the evening there was nothing. Later on, this happened to people; nothing left."

The ceremony followed the selection on Friday of two finalists from among 520 proposals for a different memorial, Germany's Holocaust shrine to the memory of 6 million murdered Jews. The design jury declared that the winner should be chosen only after further review of the technical and financial conditions of the two finalists.

One proposal, by the Cologne architect Simon Unger, envisions a 272-foot, square steel enclosure bearing the names of all concentration camps. The other design by a team of four Berlin artists and architects, calls for an immense, flat concrete gravestone on which the names of all known Holocaust victims would eventually be inscribed.

Qatar is allowed Washington to deploy enough equipment for a brigade, which numbers around 4,000 troops. Mr. Perry said at a news conference during a visit to Kuwait, which was freed from Iraqi occupation in the 1991 Gulf war.

Gore and Mubarak Set Effort to Boost Egypt's Economy

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — Against a backdrop of tension between two old allies, the United States and Egypt sought to reassess their common interests on Monday with the inauguration of a joint effort to improve Egypt's economy.

But the announcement was overshadowed in part by a continuing dispute between the countries over the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. The dispute has begun to prompt warnings from U.S. officials of a potential threat to Egypt's \$2.1 billion annual aid package.

In a day of ceremonies and speeches, Vice President Al Gore and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt formally inaugurated a so-called partnership for economic growth and development, patterned after similar U.S. initiatives in Russia and South Africa.

Under the agreement, American and Egyptian policymakers will establish a network of forums with the aim of helping Egypt deregulate its economy, attract foreign businesses and, above all, create jobs in a country where unemployment is an estimated 17 percent.

Although Egypt has made progress in curbing violent Islamic extremists, U.S. officials fear the potential for long-term instability if the country's economic problems persist.

"Our ultimate objective is to build a partnership for economic growth and development to enhance Egypt's long-term stability and prosperity," Mr. Gore said after meeting with Mr. Mubarak on Monday morning.

For all the expressions of mutual goodwill, the meeting comes at a sensitive time in relations between the United States and Egypt, which has threatened to withhold its support for the extension of the nuclear treaty if Israel does not sign it — a move that U.S. officials fear could lead to its unraveling.

Egypt has never acknowledged building nuclear weapons but is widely assumed to have done so. The United States has not pressed Israel to sign the treaty.

During his meeting with Mr. Mubarak, Mr. Gore elicited what a U.S. official described as "hopeful" signs of compromise on the part of the Egyptian leader, but failed to persuade him to back down.

Mideast Talks to Go On Despite Latest Attack

By Barton Gellman
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The Israeli government concluded Monday that the deaths of two Jewish settlers in a bus ambush did not upset its plans to restart stalled negotiations on Palestinian self-rule.

There was no official statement to that effect. In contrast to previous attacks, when he rushed to the scene and made stern promises of retribution, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin carefully avoided the subject of the Hebron shootings.

"Right now we prefer not to say anything," Mr. Rabin's spokesman, Oded Ben Ami, said Monday night. Nonetheless, he acknowledged, there was "no change in the policy" of continued talks and gradual reopening of the borders between Israel and the occupied territories.

Mr. Rabin, dependent on a brittle parliamentary majority, was careful not to inflame public anger Monday at the resurgence in terrorist attacks that has accompanied a 10-month experiment in Palestinian self-rule. But government and independent analysts suggested that Sunday's attack — a burst of

automatic weapons fire at a bus passing through Hebron from Jerusalem — did not resonate as deeply with most Israelis as some previous political killings.

To begin with, there was a morbid calculus of casualties and public attention. On Tel Aviv's Dizengoff Street and at the Beit Lid junction near Netanya, Israel had witnessed terror attacks in recent months that killed more than 20 of its citizens at a time. Two deaths, some commentators said, were not as shocking.

In addition, despite efforts by opposition leaders to make the link there was no evidence of any tie to the Palestine Liberation Organization or the self-ruled enclaves of Gaza and Jericho. Israeli Army spokesmen said they believed the attack had been mounted by an independent cell of the military wing of Hamas, the Islamic Resistance Movement, operating only in Israeli-held territory.

Finally, as one analyst said,

"it was done 'over there,' in the occupied West Bank, not in sovereign Israel. Many observers here believe that Israel's regard the settlements as riskier places and that they feel the most insecure when terror strikes closer to home."

U.S. Will Store Weapons in Qatar

Agency France-Press
KUWAIT CITY — The United States has received permission to base military equipment in Qatar in a bid to defend Gulf states against Iran and Iraq, Defense Secretary William J. Perry said Monday.

Qatar has allowed Washington to deploy enough equipment for a brigade, which numbers around 4,000 troops.

Mr. Perry said at a news conference during a visit to Kuwait, which was freed from Iraqi occupation in the 1991 Gulf war.

Construction is scheduled to start next year between the Brandenburg Gate and the nearby lot marking the site of Hitler's underground bunker.

The literary critic Walter Jens, a jury member, praised both final designs.

On lobbyists who want meetings. Some lobbyists said they have been asked their party affiliations or, in a slightly more subtle technique, had been told to leave resumes before meeting with a lawmaker.

• Republicans are strongly urging lobbyists to help Republican freshmen retire their campaign debts.

My inbox is just stacked with invitations for debt retirement events," said Steven F. Stockmeyer, executive vice president of the National Association of Business Political Action Committees.

• Republican members are keeping close tabs on which lobbyists are donating to which members, as well as on their contribution histories.

Representative Bill Paxton of New York, chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee, has distributed a tally of the contributions last year by the nation's largest political action committees.

• Many Republican House members are running what amounts to background checks

warning lobbying companies in Washington that they should end their association with them.

The Republican pressure on lobbyists may not be surprising given that politicians often act out of self-preservation. But it conflicts with much of the outcry during the campaign last year, when Republicans ran against the Washington elite and castigated lobbyists.

Tony Coelho, a former representative from California who championed efforts by the Democrats to solicit PACs more aggressively beginning in the 1980s, said he understood why Republicans were now playing hardball.

"It's a natural human instinct," he said. "Republicans are saying: 'It's payback time. You didn't respect me when I was in the minority.' I've heard of lobbyists who are just written off."

When he was chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Mr. Coelho persuaded many business groups to give to the Democrats in power, even though their views fell closer to those of the Republicans. Now that the Republicans are in power, it is easier for those groups to revert to their more traditional spending patterns.

Some Republicans in Congress, like Mr. Souder, are reluctant or unwilling to forgive donors who favored Democrats for so many years. Others say they are ready to forgive, so long as the donations now come their way.

The hard-liners in Congress want to put the business community on the PAC community out of business for their decades of paying tribute to leading Democrats who had power over their issues," Mr. Stockmeyer said.

Jack Abramoff, a lobbyist who is close to Mr. Gingrich, said House Republicans were watching very closely to see whether lobbyists were making more than a token effort to help Republicans stay in power.

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A reporter for the Japanese newspaper Shukan Gendai recently asked a lawyer for the cult, Aoyama Yoshinobu, about the group's use of sarin.

According to the magazine's latest issue, Mr. Aoyama replied: "Our group is the victim of poison gas. We were targeted and we were attacked."

He said that because of the attack, the group had "experimented" with the gas in an attempt to find out more about it.

On Sunday, the police went to an office of the cult in an unsuccessful search for another member. This member's parents reportedly told the police that he was being held by the group against his will.

People living near a cult facility in central Japan have complained to the police about noxious odors coming from the religious group's property.

The group, in turn, has asserted that it was attacked with sarin by an adversary.

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Economy

Terror on the Subway/The Nerve-Gas Attack in Tokyo

By Sheryl WuDunn
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Surrounded by a fleet of red fire engines, green army wagons and a gas container truck, eight men from the fire department's chemical swat team put on gas masks, jumped into orange space-man-style suits and dashed down into the evacuated subway station.

They carried a giant hose to spray a chemical, with an odor like chlorine, that would neutralize the gaseous poison that only hours earlier had sickened several thousand commuters on their way to work. Kenichi Ishimatsu, 20, a college student, watched from outside the roped-off area along with a crowd of appalled and disbelieving bystanders.

"I can't believe this," Mr. Ishimatsu said as he watched the men in gas masks emerge empty-handed from the train station. "It's scary. I'm scared of Tokyo now."

All across this habitually safe city, commuters and citizens alike were aghast — and often a bit scared — at the attack on the subways. Residents

gathered in front of television sets, watching nonstop coverage or snapped up copies of afternoon newspapers with banner headlines: and they wondered who could have released the nerve gas — and especially in Japan.

"We all talk about how America is a risky society, but in the New York subways, at least you can see who is firing the guns," said Waki Onodera, a lecturer who was one of the affected train lines 10 minutes after the accident happened. "But in this case, nobody could see who did it. This is really terrifying. It's more terrifying than someone shooting a gun."

"Everyone at our office was furious," said Junji Yamada, 40, an employee at Japan Tobacco Inc., as he boarded a train on the partially crippled Marunouchi line. "If they had a purpose, that's something I could perhaps understand. But there seems to be no reason and there are so many innocent people at stake."

One of Mr. Yamada's colleagues, Eiji Wada, 29, who was on his way to the company's headquarters, was

one of the seven people killed by the poisonous gas. Mr. Wada and his wife were expecting their first child next month.

"There's nothing we can do," said Mr. Yamada, who missed the morning attack by 10 minutes. "Even if we were to change our route to work, we'd still have to take mass transportation. Now we don't know what's going to happen. At first I thought it was a political issue, or that maybe it was the mafia wanting to block people's means of transportation, but this is such a terrible crime, attacking innocent people."

That was certainly the thought on the lips of Marie Atobe, 26, whose sister was severely injured when she inhaled the gas in the subway car that carried a poison-emitting package.

"She's so tired now that she couldn't even talk to me," said Miss Atobe, speaking slowly as she choked back tears in the hallway of Jikei University Hospital, where 300 patients were treated for the poison gas. "She's conscious, but she had to close her eyes."

Several doctors said in interviews that they had never seen or studied the gas called Sarin, and that they were treating the symptoms — headaches, nausea and contracted pupils.

Jikei University Hospital also required that all victims remove their contaminated clothes and then isolate the victims, sometimes even from their family members, for fear of contamination.

Nobuaki Dobashi, 35, a general practitioner at the hospital, said that the doctors were not sure what the long-term effects of the gas might be, but they worried that the symptoms might not recede soon. Many patients who were released on Monday were told to return for checkups.

And everyone was worried about finding small packages after hearing what happened to Kazumasa Takahashi, 50, the deputy stationmaster of Kasumigaseki station. When the crisis came, Mr. Takahashi picked up a package that was bothering people and carried it about 180 meters (200 yards) to the station manager's office. After he brought the

package into the office, he collapsed and died.

Masahiko Shimazaki saw something similar. He was on his way to work on the subway when a woman escaping from the gaseous chambers of an adjacent car stumbled into his car and then fell unconscious. He was treated at Toranomon Hospital for the gas symptoms, but he worried about what had happened to the woman and to the handful of helpful station attendants he saw wiping up the clear liquid in the subway cars.

Yoshio Saito, 40, a hospital worker, was in one of the subway cars with the poisonous gas, but he survived because the wind from an open window happened to blow the gas in the opposite direction from him. Mr. Saito, whose eyes were still red from the gas poisoning, was riding in the third car of a train on the Hibiya line toward the Tsukiji fish market when he noticed a strange smell, something like nail-polish remover, after the train left the Akihabara electronics district.

Evening newspapers banned headlines: "Random Terrorism," "Poisonous Gas Attacks Commuters." "Same Gas, Many Places Organized." By dusk, everyone had heard or read about the gas bombs and was growing concerned. After all, most Japanese believe that terrorists attack people in New York, not Tokyo.

Reiko Yashiro, 28, an office worker, changed her route on Monday, but wondered what she would do in

the future because she was so frightened by the events.

"I'm nervous about going anywhere," she said, as she and her friend waited for a third friend in the Ginza district. "It just so happened that it took place in the subway."

Her friend shared her concern.

"Japan is thought to be a safe place, but I don't think it is anymore," said Yoko Noguchi, who also works as a secretary in an office.

Kazuhiko Takeda, 37, a real estate manager who was holding his chest X-rays after being treated for gas poisoning at Toranomon Hospital, was still shaken by the events. He said he felt as though he had been wearing sunglasses all day.

"Even when I look at the sun, it's not very bright," he said, describing some of the symptoms of the gas poisoning.

Mr. Takeda, who saw two people collapse on the subway platform, seemed bewildered that this could happen in Tokyo.

"This is something that shouldn't happen in Japan," he said. "This is not a Japanese kind of crime."

GAS: Victims of the Attack in Tokyo Tell of Panic, Pain and Confusion in the Crowded Subway

Continued from Page 1

interior design firm was not. "He's getting worse," said his wife, Miki.

Barely able to talk, Mr. Tobi

bri was being wheeled into a private room to stay the night.

"He has a headache, he can't

see and he's breathing heavily,"

Mrs. Tobi said.

Her husband, she said, had also seen the puddle of colorless liquid spreading on the floor.

At first, the people riding the

Hibiya line merely asked one another whether their eyes were

burning. But as the pain intensified, people started to panic,

she said her husband had told her.

Victims uniformly said they did not realize what was happening, and many were shocked to find out later in the day that the substance that had harmed them was believed to be a deadly Nazi nerve gas.

Shuichi Maeda, 25, a salesman for a security company, was on a later train on the same route. In an announcement, a subway worker told passengers to leave the train at Kodenmachi station because there had been an explosion in a train at Tsukiji, four stops ahead. Peo-

ple began rushing out, afraid of

being late for work, Mr. Maeda said.

But leaving the train was only the start of the horror. As Mr. Maeda emerged from the car he saw people lying on the platform, apparently having spasms. Other passengers were trying to carry them out of the station.

Kazumi Ito, who works for a finance company, also got off the train at Kodenmachi station when she heard the announcement. "I was waiting on the platform and I started to smell something," she recalled.

"The smell was something I had never experienced."

Ms. Ito, 31, put a handkerchief over her mouth and began climbing the stairs, but not before experiencing nausea, a headache and blurring vision.

"When I got outside I crawled down," she recalled. "So many people were like me, crawled on the ground. I saw one woman lying on the floor in a spasm and screaming."

Yukitoshi Ogasawara, 27, was waiting for a Hibiya train at Kasumigaseki station, where government ministers have

their offices, at about 8:20 a.m. Many of the victims said the incident had changed their opinion about the subway, which in Tokyo has generally been viewed as safe and efficient, if oppressively crowded.

Police investigators in gas masks climbing the steps of a Tokyo subway station Monday.

Deadly Gas in Terrorist Attack Is Easily Made but Rarely Used

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

Sarin, the gas believed to have been used in the Japanese subway murders, is relatively easy to make from commonly available materials but has seldom been used in warfare because of its incalculably deadly effects, chemical warfare and terrorism experts said Monday.

Inhaled, as a gas, sarin interferes with the transmission of electrical signals by the nervous system, causing intense sweating, filling of the bronchial tubes with mucus, uncontrolled vomiting and defecation, convulsions, paralysis and respiratory failure.

Absorbed through the skin, it causes the same effects but acts in hours rather than minutes. The fact that only seven people died in Tokyo indicated either that the compound was weakened by being mixed with other substances or was used in small amounts, experts said.

Karl Olson, executive vice-president of the Chemical and Biological Arms Control Institute in Washington, said the death of seven people in the provincial town of Matsumoto in June was clearly caused by a nerve gas, and could have been a rehearsal for the Tokyo attack.

Mr. Olson said he believed

that the Matsumoto killing was a preparation for an attack, rather than a terrorist action itself, because no one claimed responsibility for it then or since.

Chemists for IG Farben, the chemical conglomerate that provided another kind of gas for the Nazi death camps, discovered sarin by chance in 1936 while experimenting with insecticides. But Adolf Hitler, who had been gassed in World War I, decided not to use this or other nerve agents in World War II, fearing retaliation.

Since World War II, lethal chemical weapons have been used in the Yemen civil war and in the Iran-Iraq war, and the Iraqi leader, Saddam Hussein, is believed to have used sarin, or a similar gas, to slaughter rebellious Kurdish civilians. Iraqi stocks of chemical weapons have been destroyed under UN supervision, but the United States and Russia still possess thousands of tons of nerve agents.

Experts said there was no way of telling whether the agent used in Tokyo came from military stocks or was made by a terrorist or criminal organization. German anti-terrorism experts said it would take someone with a "kamikaze mentality" to make it.

Marvin Cetron, president of Forecasting International Ltd. of Arlington, Virginia, which recently prepared a study on the future of terrorism for the Department of Defense, said it would be possible to make sarin in the average high school laboratory.

Alistair Hay, the author of a book about chemical warfare, "No Fire, No Thunder," said that for anyone with a little knowledge of chemistry, sarin would not be difficult to make. "The ingredients are not difficult to obtain," he said. But he added that anyone mixing the substances would be exposed to extremely grave danger.

To avoid the danger of soldiers handling such toxic substances, the United States developed binary nerve gas weapons, consisting of individually harmless chemicals that become lethal when mixed together during trajectory.

Unlike heavier nerve gas agents such as VX, soman and tabun, sarin evaporates rapidly and poses mostly a respiratory hazard.

Mr. Cetron said the Tokyo attack pointed to the pressing need for countries to protect each other by pooling their information about terrorism and infiltrating the terrorist organizations.

A Safe and Sure System, Until Now

By Steven Brill
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — While Tokyo's subways can be painfully overcrowded, they have always been dependably punctual and safe.

But the terrorists who released deadly nerve gas have shattered the image of safety and disrupted a transport web that carries nearly 8 million passengers each day.

The gas wreaked havoc on three subway lines that traverse the city center and pass through the government office district, Kasumigaseki.

The Hibiya Line was the most severely affected. It remained shut down late Monday with no immediate prospect for resumption.

Two other lines where the gas was released, the Chiyoda Line and the Marunouchi Line,

had resumed services but were not stopping at Kasumigaseki station.

Tokyo subways carry about 2.1 billion passengers each year over 230 kilometers (142 miles) of track. In terms of passengers carried, they are second only to Moscow, where subways carry 2.8 billion people each year, according to Fusao Koike, a spokesman for the Tokyo Rapid Transit Authority, the largest of Tokyo's two main subway operators.

"Nothing like this has ever happened before," said Mr. Koike, adding that Toei took pride in never having been responsible for the death of a passenger since its founding in 1941.

One of the company's employees, Kazuma Takahashi, 50, died while trying to clear the platform of the toxic materials.



EDITORIALS/OPIION

Herald Tribune

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Mideast Slowdown

President Bill Clinton sees "renewed hope" in Middle East peace talks. He has scant company. Secretary of State Warren Christopher's 11th trip to the area produced agreement for Israel and Syria's ambassadors in Washington to resume meetings broken off last December. Israeli and Palestinian negotiators struggle toward self-rule elections and partial Israeli withdrawal on the West Bank. But these are crumbs, signifying not so much real progress as motion in place. The talks drag. The onset of electoral campaigns in Israel and the United States may further slow things down.

What is the problem? Israel's capacity to negotiate is plainly and painfully hobbled by Palestinian terrorism, of which there was another ugly example on Sunday, by the PLO's failure to oppose terrorism in full and word and by the Israeli opposition's political pressure. The PLO is burdened not only by its own considerable internal disabilities but especially by Israel's strengthening of its grip, by new settlers, on coquered lands that the Palestinians claim as basic for a state. Syria's leadership is not ready for the full peace that Israel demands in exchange for the full withdrawal that Israel isn't ready for.

Four ways ahead are in the air.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

University and Donor

No self-respecting educational institution can allow an outsider, no matter how well-meaning or generous, to dictate its education priorities. So Yale University had no choice but to return \$20 million to Lee Bass after he insisted on having a say in the hiring of faculty.

The saga of Mr. Bass's gift promises to become a cautionary primer for both doozy and needy universities. Donors can learn from Mr. Bass's experience that it is probably a bad idea, especially in dealing with an institution as venerable as Yale, to try to use a gift to influence a school's educational direction.

Mr. Bass had apparently concluded that Yale lacked commitment to teaching the great traditions of Western civilization. His gift, which would have endowed seven senior professorships and four junior professorships, was designed to fill that perceived gap. He reportedly lost confidence that the university was willing to honor his wishes, and as a result came up with the demand to vet faculty.

No doubt it will take more time for the full story to emerge, but some elements are already clear. The gift was originally solicited by then-President Benno

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Big City Farmers

The most popular arguments for farm subsidies in America dwell on the fact that farming is a worthy endeavor and that the family farm is an institution deserving of support. When the time comes for renewing the farm program, its supporters assign a central role to small landowners struggling to make ends meet. That is why a recent riposte by an environmental group that disapproves of the program has drawn so much attention—even though it is a little artful and cute.

The group observes that the government writes a lot of farm subsidy checks to people who don't resemble the idealized family farmer and don't live anywhere near farms. During the past decade, they say, the federal government sent \$1.3 billion in subsidy checks under various farm programs to residents of the nation's 50 largest cities: \$7 million in subsidies to 574 farmers living in New York City; more than \$5 million to some 470 farmers in the District of Columbia; more than \$1.5 million to farmers in Boca Raton, Florida, etc.

A couple of caveats: These are pretty small sums in the larger farm subsidy dispensation, and they don't really go to the arguments about the merits of the program. Advocates of existing farm programs make the point that the real case for subsidies lies not in who gets the checks but in whether the programs encourage the efficient production of food.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

The WTO Needs a Leader Now

This year was to usher in a new era of world trade. On Jan. 1, the GATT pact went into effect. It aims at vastly expanding world trade by lowering barriers and erecting a new trade agency known as the World Trade Organization. Yet here we are, past the mid-March date when a general director for the WTO was to have been named, and the group remains without a permanent leader. There are two major contenders for the post. One is Italy's former trade minister, Renato Rug-

—Los Angeles Times.



For Safety's Sake, Learn About the 1945 Bombs

By Moriyuki Motono

TOKYO — For the past half-century, the Japanese have been remarkably silent about the two atomic bombings that caused the death of more than 200,000 people. Perhaps this silence reflects stoicism and a sense of fatalism. Such a feeling may stem from a perception that the bombing was an act of war arising from policies of the military leadership which led Japan into the Pacific conflict.

This reticence makes it all the more regrettable that the Smithsonian Institution in Washington decided not to show an A-bomb exhibit emphasizing the devastation inflicted on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The decision is a surrender to jingoistic pressure in the United States. It deprives Americans and the international community of an opportunity to better understand the consequences of using weapons of mass destruction.

Knowledge of what happened in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945 has helped prevent any further use of nuclear weapons. The more people realize the suffering and devastation caused by the bombing, the more they will support nuclear nonproliferation.

However, should ooo-nuclear nations sense that the United States wants to avoid sharing knowledge of what happened, they may be tempted to conclude that America intends to maintain a nuclear hegemony for selfish reasons. Then why should they not try to get nuclear weapons?

By forcing the Smithsonian to abandon its original plan, demagogic elements in the United States are undermining an important

part of American foreign policy, which is to discourage the spread of weapons of mass destruction. The lack of sensitivity of such groups is also clouding Japanese goodwill toward the United States.

The American occupation of Japan after World War II was an unparalleled success in the history of human relations. U.S. assistance and reforms shaped a free and democratic society. The fairness, warmth and generosity of the average American in uniform left an immense reservoir of goodwill and respect for the United States among the Japanese.

The American military presence in Japan has long been welcome. Japanese taxpayers provide far greater financial support than Europeans in Europe to sustain a U.S. presence. American forces in Japan have a stabilizing influence over the entire Asia-Pacific region. The fact that Japan is a major American ally without offensive weapons helps minimize tensions in the region.

One argument put forward by the groups that pressured the Smithsonian to drop its original plan was that the bombing saved many American lives by shortening the war. The bombing of Hiroshima doubtless accelerated the surrender of Japan. Whether it substantially reduced potential American casualties is questionable.

By mid-1945, Japanese people knew that their army could not effectively resist an

American military landing in Japan. The country no longer had effective air and naval defenses in capturing Iwo Jima and Okinawa, the Americans had demonstrated overwhelming firepower.

Thus, the casualties arising from a landing in an already demoralized Japan would not have been as great as those who justified use of the atomic bomb asserted.

Showing disturbing similarities to Weimar Germany of the 1920s, Russia is a humiliated country in search of directions.

It is smaller than it has been in three centuries. Both the outer empire in Central and Eastern Europe and the inner empire that was the Soviet Union are gone, and Moscow must now use force to keep even Russia together.

Most Japanese are not intent on apportioning blame or engaging in polemics about the causes of the war or acts committed during it. Such finger pointing might only further erode the reservoir of mutual goodwill in the United States and Japan that has been built up by sensible people on both sides of the Pacific.

As both nations mourn the innocent victims of the war, they know that nothing will bring them to life again. But many among future generations may be saved if all countries, including Japan, learn to reflect thoughtfully on historical facts. Hiding from the American public how Japanese civilians died in Hiroshima and Nagasaki will deprive the living of an indispensable lesson.

The writer, a former Japanese ambassador to France, is a trustee of the U.S.-Japan Foundation. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Peace Needs Palestinian Elections in the West Bank

By Anthony Lewis

JEERUSALEM — In the center of Jerusalem a great development under way, the Mamilla project, will link the old city to the new. The construction workers are Romanians who live in trailers next to the site. Supervisors communicate with them through a Jerusalem Palestinian who was educated in Romania.

What a bitter irony for Palestinians. They used to do most of the

construction work in Israel, but fear of terrorism has led the Israeli government virtually to close its borders with the West Bank and Gaza. Two years ago 120,000 Palestinians came in from the occupied territories daily to work. Today quotas allow fewer than 25,000.

Instead, Israel has recruited construction workers and farm laborers from Romania, Bulgaria, even Thailand. There are 70,000 guest workers in the country now, and more coming.

The border closures are an economic disaster for many Palestinian families. According to Israeli government sources, per capita income in Gaza has declined by 30 to 50 percent since Yasser Arafat and his Palestinian Authority took over there last year, largely because of the closures.

"People feel freer in Gaza with the occupation ended," one man said. "They can go to the beach. But they are poorer than ever."

Israeli political leaders talk about the need to help Palestinian economic development. But the Israeli bureaucracy, seemingly unmoved, continues to make life difficult. Trucks carrying farm produce out of Palestinian areas, or construction materials in, are held up for days.

Of course Israel has its critics. Of Mr. Arafat, His failure to crack down on terrorists, officials

say, is what has forced the border closures. And the closures have reduced terrorist incidents inside Israel proper. But that does not assuage the resentment of ordinary Palestinians at their collective punishment.

Palestinians, too, have complaints about Chairman Arafat: that he centralizes power in his own hands, keeps jobs for the boys, resists accountability.

The American group Human Rights Watch has criticized the Palestinian Authority for rights violations. To deal with that issue, the Authority appointed an Independent Commission on Citizens' Rights headed by Hanan Ashrawi, who made a mark internationally as the articulate Palestinian spokeswoman in earlier stages of peace talks.

Mrs. Ashrawi said in an interview that the Human Rights

Watch report was well done. Her commission has filed reports criticizing such things as intimidation of the press, assaults on prisoners and detention of a human rights lawyer, Raji Sourani, who condemned the creation of a state security court. (He was released after a critical statement by the commission.)

Economic distress is the greater because international donors have not kept their promises. They came up with only \$228 million of \$800 million pledged for economic development last year, and have given less than half of \$60 million promised to cover the Authority's operating expenses through this month.

Nor has the Oslo peace plan stopped Israel's creeping annexation of the West Bank. Jewish settlements have continued to expand since then, and nearly 40,000 more acres of Palestinian land have been confiscated.

Polls show that Palestinians are deeply disappointed at the results, so far, of the Oslo process. But I believe that that opinion will turn around if and when an election for a Palestinian council is held after redeployment of Israeli occupation forces in the West Bank, as Oslo envisages. An election would give a crucial new dimension to people's lives: a chance to participate, for the first time, in their own governance.

Many in the West Bank and Gaza would still agree with what a Palestinian intellectual said to me: "Whether or not this process works — whether or not we reach peace with Israel — we had to go through that gate. We had to test the possibilities between us." But the mood will surely darken unless, before long, Israel and the PLO agree to hold the election.

The New York Times

Clinton Rides to the Veterans' Rescue

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — With veterans' hospitals emptying and the vet population declining, with Veterans Administration outlays boozing twice as

much as comparable community facilities; with VA disability payments going to drug addicts to help them continue to buy illicit drugs; with a VA surgeon providing a penile implant, at a taxpayer cost of \$5,800, to a convicted child molester — with all this, a few courageous Republicans out to save taxpayers \$17 billion this year dared to bold back \$200 million for veterans-only clinics.

If Mr. Lugar makes some progress, and the going gets tough on this issue, you can

count on supporters of the farm program to fall back on their favorite anecdotes about the honorable work done by small farmers, and on the opponents to lob counter-anecdotes about the Boca Raton connection. Both are telling only one, limited part of the story. The real issue and the serious argument lie elsewhere.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

boast, was true: his vet secretary is a former vet lobbyist.

Secretary Jesse Brown told the same audience: "Just last month, William Safire called for the elimination of VA hospitals. He claims veterans' programs a 'sacred cow.' Excuse me, Mr. Safire, but you have got a cow mixed up with a lot of bull." Big laugh.

"Mr. Safire refers to me as a 'lobby for the hen house.' I say to you, the head of VA should always be an advocate. They coughed up all the money demanded by the vet lobby's highwaymen.

Then this combat hero blazed away with suppressing fire: "Who are these people attacking veterans' programs? Have they served in the military?" Mr. Clinton and 96 percent of his profoundly civilian male staff might have winced at that, but Mr. Brown charged ahead at critics: "I do not think they have the right to pass judgment ... They should do the right thing and simply step aside."

Under this new credential requirement, only welfare mothers can criticize welfare. Only educators can suggest ending free lunches to children of the rich. And only veterans can call for replacement of a third-rate federal hospital bureaucracy with a voucher system to enable deserving vets to buy private care.

Appling Mr. Clinton's criterion, I have standing: a draftee in 1952, two years in the U.S. Army. Rose to corporal; never heard a shot fired in anger.

Most of us veterans never claimed that every ailment we

suffered since was "service-connected"; nor did we tip off fellow taxpayers for "disability" checks while able to work full-time, or take advantage of the federal largesse and job preference that the pressure groups won. We're citizens first and veterans second, not professional lobbyists whipping up victimhood.

Brandishing this unheroic credential now deemed essential, let me return to Mr. Clinton's pandering. House Republicans, spooked by the president's vote-purchasing speech, refused to be cut-veterans. They coughed up all the money demanded by the vet lobby's highwaymen.

But then, to get even, Republicans budget-cutters took the same \$200 million out of AmeriCorps, the subsidized volunteerism that is the Clintonites' favorite boondoggle. Mr. Clinton countered by threatening to veto the whole, recessional bill.

The upshot: Of the \$17 billion that the Republicans want to save this year, Mr. Clinton will block the rescission of all but \$6 billion.

Why will he permit that \$6 billion to be saved? Because that is how much additional spending is needed for earthquake relief in California. Combined saving: zero. With Governor Pete Wilson's competition looming, President Clinton will cut almost anything to come up with money for California.

But not welfare for veterans.

That most sacred cow causes politicians to tremble and dulls the impetus to prick the balloon of spending.

The New York Times

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: The Herald's Bell

NEW YORK — Herald Square was packed at noon to-day [March 20] when the bronze figures on the roof of the HERALD Building began for the first time to ring out the peals on the great bell.

The crowd watched with exclamations of surprise and interest at the accurate and lifelike action of the figures swinging the great hammers against the bell and announcing the hour of noon.

The New York Times

The Danger Of Weimar In Russia

By Charles Gati

WASHINGTON — President Boris Yeltsin has all but abandoned the course of reform that he set out upon in 1991. But his about-face is a symptom, not the cause, of Russia's plight. Because the transition from one-party rule and the command economy to today's chaotic conditions has benefited few and alienated many, public support for reform has yielded to pressure for retrenchment.

In Moscow, members of the small business class can afford to rent a dacha for more than \$5,000 a month, eat at a fashionable Swiss restaurant where the main course costs \$40, and pay \$3.25 for a slice of Vietnamese torte. Yet the vast majority of the Russian people, who earn less than \$100 a month if employed, are worse off than they were under communism.

The yearning for an improved version of the bad old days of order, however oppressive, and the welfare state, however meager, is as understandable as it is unfortunate. People walk by elegant storefronts in Moscow that display expensive Western-made goods priced in dollars, wondering what has happened to their country. They look for scapegoats at home and abroad.

Showing disturbing similarities to Weimar Germany of the 1920s, Russia is a humiliated country in search of directions.

It is smaller than it has been in three centuries. Both the outer empire in Central and Eastern Europe and the inner empire that was the Soviet Union are gone, and Moscow must now use force to keep even Russia together.

Most Japanese are not intent on apportioning blame or engaging in polemics about the causes of the war or acts committed during it. Such finger pointing might only further erode the reservoir of mutual goodwill on both sides of the Pacific.

As both nations mourn the innocent victims of the war, they know that nothing will bring them to life again. But many among future generations may be saved if all countries, including Japan, learn to reflect thoughtfully on historical facts. Hiding from the American public how Japanese civilians died in Hiroshima and Nagasaki will deprive the living of an indispensable lesson.

Worse, Russia is deprived of pride and self-respect. There was a time, during World War II, when the whole world admired the Soviet military for its extraordinary holdings and bravery. There was a time, in the 1950s, when several ex-colonies of Asia sought to emulate the Soviet model of rapid industrialization and when Soviet science moved ahead of the United States in space research. There was a time, from the 1920s through the 1970s, when many — too many — Western intellectuals and others believed that Soviet-style communism was the wave of the future.

And there was a time when Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko claimed that no significant issue in world politics could be settled without Moscow's nod. To appreciate the present mood of letdown and frustration, Westerners should imagine that their currency became all but worthless; that their stores identified some wares in the Cyrillic rather than the Roman alphabet, showing prices in rubles; that their political and economic life was guided by made-in-Moscow standards; that their leaders were lectured by patronizing foreign commissioners.

In the final analysis, the condition of We

The Danger Of Weimar In Russia

By Charles G.

The FBI Must Be Slacking, It's Missed a Few at the Top

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — As you may have noticed, the daily business of governing America continues to interfere with ethical investigation.

With Attorney General Janet Reno's request for a court-appointed special prosecutor to look into allegedly misleading statements from Henry Cisneros, secretary of housing and urban development, to the FBI about his payments to a former mistress, we now have three such investigations active or pending. Yet most of the Clinton cabinet is, for the moment, not being investigated.

The president himself is under scrutiny in Arkansas by the former solicitor general Kenneth Starr and helpers in connection with the

If government isn't crooked, people keep asking, why is it always being investigated?

Whitewater matter. Mike Espy, the former Mississippi congressman and until recently secretary of agriculture, is being investigated under the special counsel law because he . . . well, what exactly did he do? He hitched rides on aircraft owned by the Tyson's Food company and kept a station wagon at the airport in Jackson, Mississippi? Do I have it right?

That leaves a number in the Clinton administration who are not yet under formal investigation, but we're getting there. The Justice Department has begun a "review" of the cases of Commerce Secretary Ron Brown and Transportation Secretary Federico Pena. That usually means a special prosecutor will be appointed.

Why not make it unanimous? With a pinch of luck, we could soon have the whole Clinton cabinet paralyzed by special ethical investigations, and government could simply be postponed — a solution that might well commend itself to the ideologues of anti-politics.

Can't the press find a potential jailbird or two or a blackmailer here or there to make credible charges? Can't some trash tabloid come up with a rumor that Secretary of State Warren Christopher pinched a pack of bubble gum back in North Dakota when he was 5 years old? Is there no radio motormouth, no charges that will automatically crank up the ethics-enforcement machinery against the secretaries of the treasury and interior? Rumor, amplified

by political exploitation and lawless eavesdropping, seems an acceptable technique. Mr. Cisneros' former lady love, Linda Medina, revived his dormant case by selling conversations she had secretly taped to the TV program "Inside Edition."

When the last great investigative craze hit Washington in the early 1950s, the issue, bogus though it was, was grave at least in principle. Senator Joseph McCarthy and his many imitators maintained that a sinister Communist conspiracy aimed to subvert constitutional government itself.

There seems no real danger that Henry Cisneros' alleged files to the FBI about how much he paid Ms. Medina are a threat to the U.S. Constitution. Indeed, the keynote of the present plague of special investigations is sleazy triviality. If Mr. Cisneros misled the FBI or the Clinton transition team, that is not something to boast about; but it is hardly a capital crime. Besides, it used to be the blackmailer and extortionist, not their victims, who attracted the

beady eye of the law.

The Clinton administration is ensnared in a dilemma largely of its own making. It proclaimed that it was going to be the cleanest administration in history.

Then the president appointed as his attorney general Janet Reno, a stern moralist who grimly pursues her errands of conscience with毫不 regard of the political or administrative consequences.

In its most colossal mishap, however, the Clinton administration, in collaboration with the hoity-toity congressional Democrats, rushed with cardiopulmonary resuscitation equipment to the deathbed of the special prosecutor statute. It had lapsed and the Republicans, tormented by the independent counsel silliness through two presidencies, were disposed to let it die. But the Democrats insisted on emergency resuscitation; and here we are.

As Suzanne Garment has observed in her fine study of the ethics-in-government craze ("Scandal: The Culture of Mistrust in American Politics") the real result of the mania for special prosecutors that began in 1978 with the Ethics in Government Act is to exaggerate the false impression of misbehavior and thus, inevitably, to lower the public's confidence. If government isn't crooked, people keep asking, why is it always being investigated?

That indeed is the crowning irony of the whole idiotic business. Washington Post Writers Group.

BOOKS

WONDER BOYS

By Michael Chabon. 368 pages. \$22. Villard Books.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

A Shis last two books, a best-selling novel called "The Mysteries of Pittsburgh" and a volume of interlinked stories titled "A Model World," so clearly demonstrate, Michael Chabon can write like a magical spider, effortlessly spinning out elaborate webs of words that ensnare the reader with their beauty and their style.

As a simple prose stylist, Chabon — who is only 32 — writes with astonishing poise and control; he possesses the rare ability to describe almost

anything, from the most banal daily occurrence to the most bizarre melodrama, with complete authority and aplomb, continually reinventing the familiar while anchoring the fantastic in the mundane. His latest novel, "Wonder Boys," is no exception: Told in a meditative yet playful voice reminiscent of the early Philip Roth, it is a beguiling novel, a novel that for all its faults is never less than a pleasure to read.

Just as many of the stories in "A Model World" recalled the Roth stories in "Goodbye, Darkness," so "Wonder Boys" tends to reverberate with echoes of "The Ghost Writer." As in that Roth novel, the narrator looks back on his career as a writer, recounting both the do-

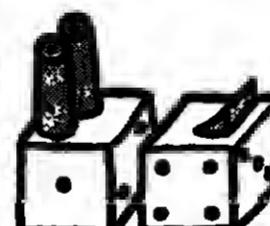
tails of his apprenticeship and his thoughts on the literary vocation.

Indeed, the novel's title — "Wonder Boys" — refers simultaneously to several things. It

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Gerhard Schuhmeyer, the new chairman of Siemens Nixdorf Information Systems AG, is reading "The Unwritten Rules of the Game" by Peter Scott-Morgan.

"It's a serious book about all the things that can happen in a company but also a beautiful read." (Brandon Mitchener, IHT)



refers to all the youthful writers, the narrator included, who have worshipped at the altar of the literary muse; their hearts "filled with the dread and mystery of the books they believe themselves destined to write." It refers, too, to the doomed novel, concerning the intertwined lives of three brothers who grow up in a small Pennsylvania town, the narrator has spent the better part of a decade trying to write.

That narrator, one Grady Tripp by name, is a Pennsylvania native (like so many Chabon heroes) with a troubled family history. Grady's mother, it seems, died of a staph infection when Grady was all of 5 weeks old; not much later, his father committed suicide after killing another man. An orphan entrusted to the care of his grandmother, Grady grew up fascinated with the work and life of a neighbor named Albert Vetch, who wrote horror stories under the pen name August Van Zom, and in due time Grady became a writer himself. His first submission to a writing class involved an elaborate plagiarism of one of Van Zom's stories.

Such events are related by Chabon with a slight of hand. John Irving should envy: He's actually able to insert scenes involving a dead blind dog, a tuba-playing transvestite and a vanishing Ford Galaxie into his narrative without making them feel sentimental, cutesy or contrived. Chabon's case with this sort of comedy, however, tends to undercut his more serious material, just as his more earnest writing tends to end stung the laughs provoked by his humor.

Although both the lighter and more serious parts of Grady's story are beautifully rendered, they're never really knitted together into a seamless emotional whole, like the strongest stories in "A Model World." To make matters worse, they're glossed with unnecessary post-modernistic allusions to the fiction-making process that create a gratuitous layer of distance between the reader and Chabon's people.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

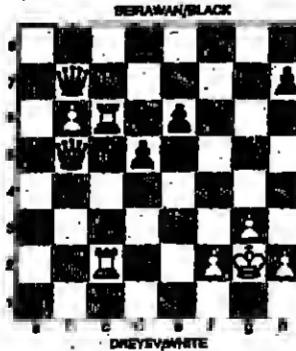
ALEXEI DREYEV beat Yasser Seirawan in the Hoogovens International Tournament.

Against the Petrosian Variation of the Queen's Indian Defense, 4 a3, Seirawan chose the conservative 4 ..c6, with the idea that after 5 Ne5 d5 6 cd, the pawn groups on both flanks were balanced and equally free of weaknesses.

But a potentially tranquil middle-game was quickly disrupted by Dreyev's wild attack: 10 Nb5! With 10 ..Rc6, Seirawan avoided 10 ..ab 11 Bb5 Rc8 12 Ne5, which recovers the piece and wins a decisive pawn. But Dreyev laid on the pressure with 11 Qd1 and on 11 ..Nd7, he put all his chips on his attacking chances with 12 Ng7! Rf7 13 Ba6!

After 13 ..Ba6 14 Bc7 Qc7 15 Rfc7 Nb6 16 Ne5, Dreyev had a material disadvantage of rook plus pawn for two minor pieces, but Seirawan was behind in development and his king had not found its way to safety.

Seirawan fended off the threat of 17 Rb6! Qb6 18 Qd7 mate by 16 ..Be7, when 17 Rb6? Qb6 18 Qd7 Kf8 19 Ne5 Bf6 20



Position after 28 ... Ne6

Qd6 Ke8 leaves White with only two pawns for a piece and no reasonable way to continue attacking.

On 17 b4, Seirawan saw that 17 ..Bc7 would have walked into 18 Rb6! Qb6 19 Qd7 Kf8 20 Ne6 go 21 Qe7 Kg7 22 Ne5 with a hopeless situation for Black since 22 ..Rf8 23 Qf8 Kf8 24 Nd7, clears up.

On 17 ..f6 Dreyev chose 18 b5 Bb5 19 Qb5 fe 20 O-O, which left Seirawan with the advantage of two minor pieces for a rook but created the strong threat of doubling rooks on the c file and penetrating to the seventh rank.

Seirawan defiantly took care of that with 20 ..ed7? 21 Rfc1 Kd8, but on 22 ed, he could not play 22 ..Ba3? because of 23 Rf1 Qb8 24 Rcb1 Kc8 25 Qa6 followed by 26 Qa5.

The decisive maneuver to pry apart the black position was Dreyev's 23 a4!, 25 a5! and 28 ..detranching 29 Rc7!. After 28 ..Nb8, his 29 Rdf1 looked toward 29 ..Kc7 30 Rcf7 Kd6 31 Qh4 Ke5 32 Rh7 Ne6 33 Qb2 Seirawan gave up.

Grady's novel, "Wonder Boys," we learn, is an unholy mess: long and long-winded to the point of absurdity and packed with thousands of meaningless digressions. His life has become equally un-

known: His mistress, Sara, the chancellor of the college, is pregnant; his wife, Emily, has left him, and he now thinks he's in love with his student Hannah. He has become addicted to marijuana, and he suffers from disturbing dizzy spells.

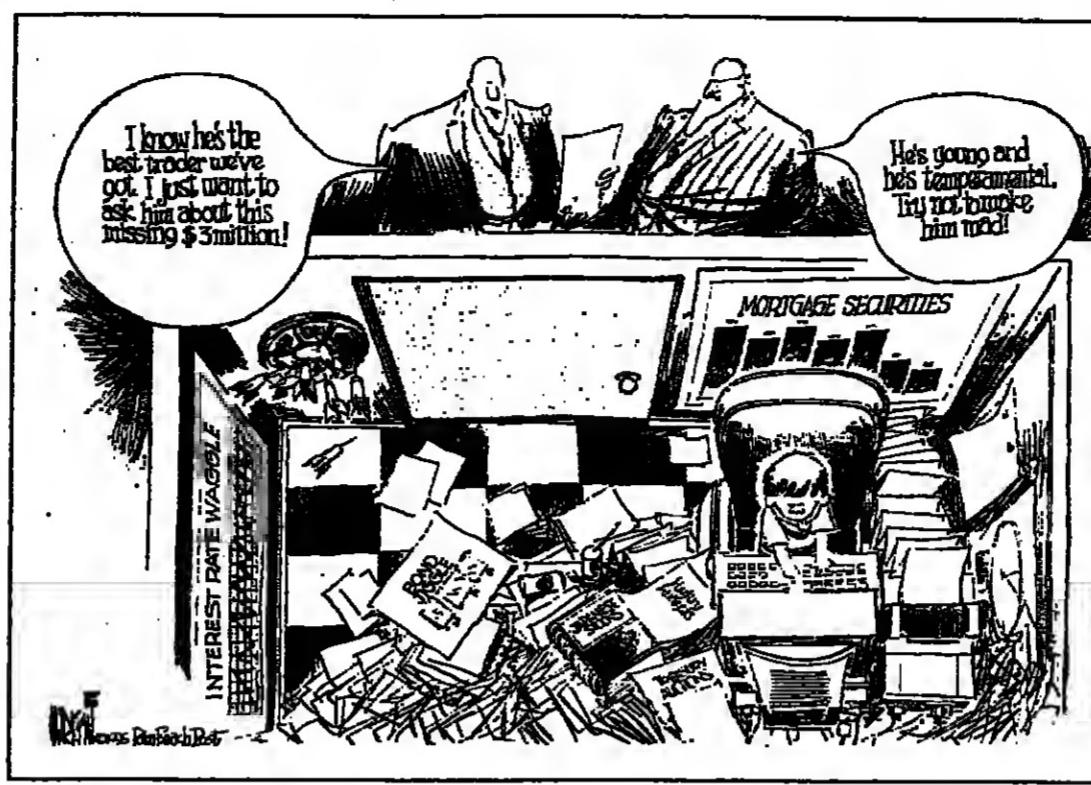
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Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

See our Arts and Antiques every Saturday



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Not Ready to Forgive

Regarding the report "While Remembering Pearl Harbor, U.S. Decides to Spare Japan" (March 6):

Despite what Franklin Roosevelt said a few days after the event, Dec. 7, 1941, was not a day destined to live in infamy. In a gesture to Japanese sensibilities, we now read, Aug. 15, 1945, shall no longer be referred to as "V-J Day," because the Japanese say the idea of a "Victory-Over-Japan Day" demonstrates "linguistic hostility."

My war was in the European theater. I played no part in whipping the Pacific enemy other than losing a brother on Luzon and many, many childhood friends at Midway and Coral Sea, on the "Catalan, on Okinawa, two Jims and in virtually every other murderous battle in the Pacific.

Cured as I am with a long, accurate memory, my American sensibilities force me to dwell upon, among other barbarous outrages, Nanking, the Bataan death march, the enslavement of Southeast Asia, the forced enrollment of "comfort women," and the torture, starvation and murder of thousands of civilian and military prisoners.

As your In Our Pages feature reminds us, the Japanese, at Intramuros, in Manila, bayoneted or burned alive 2,500 Philippine civilians from Feb. 7 to 13, 1945.

Tragedy in a Tragedy

Regarding "It's 1995 and Not 1945, but Still Not Time to Shed Tears for Dresden" (Opinion, Feb. 27) by Charles Fenyes:

Those who think that the 1945 bombing of the civilian population in Dresden was a wanton act of terror tend to forget that this is what modern wars are all about.

Before the dawn of the modern war, Europe derived its martial ethic from Homer's Iliad. The Iliad celebrated combat at close quarters, between adult male warriors on neutral ground, far from women and children. Individual virtues, such as strength and bravery, not differences in weapons, were decisive. Hence, the Homeric hero's disdain for bows and arrows. "My way is

not to fight my battles standing far away from my enemies."

Modern weapons — cannons and long-range artillery at first, and later planes and missiles — changed all that. Now civilians, women and children included, are legitimate targets. Now the principal purpose is to terrorize the enemy into surrender.

Dresden is a particular tragedy in the context of a general tragedy which is 20th century warfare.

MAHMOOD ELAHI
Siena, Italy.

ROBERT GORDON EDWARDS

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Strong Chanel Holds Up Couture's Falling Walls

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Pink vinyl lips pouted and parted emitting rapid-fire rap music. Just another runway gimmick to signal a hip Chanel show? Ah, no!

For Karl Lagerfeld's streamlined silhouettes and sporty looks took Chanel back to base Monday. The powerful show came up with a long, lean silhouette and effortlessly embraced what is happening in fashion.

"I tried to go back in point zero — because I had gone so far in all directions," Lagerfeld said backstage. The touching finale was that sentinel moment, as a line-up of models in seamstresses' white cotton coats opened them to reveal perfectly elegant little black dresses.

At the opening, the models strode out in flat two-tone shoes, clutching easy tweed jackets across slim-line dresses that stopped just over the knee.

That dowdy length? For once, upscale

PARIS FASHION

clients will want to buy, rather than cry, when they see how Lagerfeld handled the extended hemline, with the top half tight to the torso, skinny jackets and with flat or reasonable belts.

The pull was sweetened with color: hot pinks and purples. And by making the skirts in knit, to team with bright, tight jackets, or even with lacy tops for evening.

How seamlessly Lagerfeld incorporated modern fashion elements: the bustle as black lace fanning at the back of a dress; iridescent fabrics for a sleek raincoat; sober long coats with perky jeans pockets at the back. Light-hearted touches included camellia-patterned sweaters and chiffon dresses with flying panels showing more than they ought to.

Lagerfeld's Chanel show put into perspective the chaos of a crowded season in a way that used to be done by Yves Saint Laurent, who shows Tuesday to wrap up the ready-to-wear shows of the couturiers. Where once they dominated the calendar, most are now being sidelined.

Emmanuel Ungaro's show served its purpose to inspire his clients to refresh their wardrobes — although do they need a faux panther suit just because fake fur is all over the runways?

The be-crinolined figure who ran out distractedly to open and close Ungaro's show was surely a take on fashion as high drama. Once Mongolian lamb coats had gamboled off-stage, the show got down to business: quiet suits in beige and gray, knee-length skirts and a vest as an extra twist.

Everything had been quieted down: knits in pale jacquard patterns, just a little embroidery on a simple blouse to team with pants. Geometric white wigs, giving the models an identikit appearance and high-tech shine on evening coats were the only minor distractions from these nice-for-the-stores clothes.

And so it was at Givenchy, who showed that at 68 we work much harder than his putative successor, 34-year-old John Galliano.

While the British designer produced 25 new designs in the last six months, Givenchy (who also showed couture in January) sent out 89 outfits Monday. He had softened the trim lines by making suits in knit and cuddly chenille, and by adding velvet pockets, a bow at the back of a tuxedo or a sash draped to the front of an cocktail dress.

The great couturiers with their effortless technique are indeed a hard act to follow. A smell of fragrance lingered in the air when the house of Balenciaga sent out more grand evening gowns that you would need in a month of benefits, and hair sculpted like curly wood-shavings.

What was it all about? Easy! Designer Josephus Thimister was drawing a veil of pink chiffon and black velvet over the fact that Balenciaga no longer makes couture.

The sculpted gowns modernized from the master's classics, are destined not for the stores, but as two-dimensional images to promote the name.

Launay was nice enough, with its familiar take on masculine-feminine tailoring, the jackets of the pantsuits thrown a curve and the coat-dress with a flaring skirt making a simple silhouette. Designer Dominique Morotti is really a tailor — hence his sweeping coats and corduroy jackets. So why would he show black panelled cocktail dresses when his woman would surely step out only in evening pants? Another former couture house poised between creating clothes and an image.

Hermès seems much defter at advancing its image. With sophistication and subtlety, and sticking with luxurious fabrics, its designer team has moved the line from country to city.

But Hermès never forgets that its roots are in leather saddles and silk scarves. So close-to-the-body panelled jackets came in pimento-red suede; flared riding coats were in chestnut-brown leather; and silk-patterned shirts were given an edge with a pleated front and a pair of satin jeans. And as a witty comment on the fact that splashy patterns are out but Hermès is forever, the signature prints were made as a crinoline skirt veiled in black chiffon.

The couture ready-to-wear lines now add so little to the fashion season that some houses may retrench to showing just twice a year instead of four times.

Yet Christian Lacroix offered his second collection of the season Monday — his lower-priced Bazar line. It seems late in the fashion day to latch on to street style, but the set of peeling posters and patchwork of carpet-squares suggested the edgy attitude of this far-from-couture line. Among the sporty young pieces in vinyl and fake fur and the beady mixes of pattern and texture were also simple tailored jackets in angora velvet or sky blue wool to prove that the collection could also be for Lacroix's couture customers.

A maturing generation of creative designers is also trying to hold its ground against the thrust of the new. Romeo Gigli, abandoning his ethnic inspirations except for a richness of fabric and texture, sent out a commercial collection of pantsuits in dandyish shapes: long curving jackets with narrow pants, which was classic Gigli given a touch of hip. Gigli also played with a puff at the top of the sleeve and chose prints in glowing colors.

The fake icicles dripping from a roaring fireplace in a gilded gallery at the Opéra Garnier announced that Kenzo was in a winter wonderland. His ice-skating theme was a neat way to serve up colorful jacquard knits, fake fur and velvet jackets with slender skirts or plus-four pants. Cerruti picked up on the tubular line but made it very soft, by sending out elongated knitted jumper dresses with cardigan jackets and using brushed wool as well as the ever-present sparkling lurex fabrics.

MARTINE SITBON knows how to catch a fashion trend. Her show of simple clothes in shiny fabrics picked up on the sci-fi techno spirit of experimental designers — but in a wearable way.

None of the new generation — most of whom showed early in the week — has yet come through a future star. At GR 816, Gilles Rosier played it safe, with well-cut sportswear but lacked divine madness, except in the wacky presentation.

The sense in Paris as the European shows wind down, is that a new generation is banging at the gates; that the once-safe citadel of the haute couturiers is about to fall. Yet from the customers' point of view, the big name designers are still the ones who come up with the clothes that make fashion sense.

As Rose Marie Bravo, president of Saks Fifth Avenue, put it: "Chanel was just sensational. The ready-to-wear week has had its ups and downs, but that made the whole season worthwhile."

Charting the Dominant Styles of the Season

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Here are some of this season's runway trends:

• **SHAPE:** Jackets cut close to the body either thigh-length and curved, cropped bolero-short or in panels to create an hourglass fit at the waist.

• **SKIRTS:** Hemlines long and lean to mid-calf for the junior set; on or over the knee for grown-ups. The short tight mini is off-stage. But flared or even fuller dirndl skirts stop above the knee.

• **COATS:** The great comeback for a coachman coat sweeping the lower calf,

often with cape shoulders. Also the short, trim, tailored Jackie Kennedy coat.

• **DAY DRESSES:** They make news as long jumper dresses or shorter with a loose three-quarter jacket.

• **PANTS:** Mostly jeans and mean with wider legs only if the top is cropped. The midriff short sweater set partners soft pants.

• **FABRICS:** Iridescent synthetics, lurex and shiny satin have ousted velvet for winter party wear. Holograms and technon prints make special effects. By

Suzy Menkes

On April 22nd, the IHT will publish a Special Report on

ARTS & ANTIQUES

Among the topics to be covered are:

- Unstoppable art deco.
- The impact of wealthy collectors in India and Asia.
- A new trend toward single-artist museums.
- Asia — preserving cultural heritage vs. tourism revenue.
- Links between children's drawings and works of great art.

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Chanel models at the finale in their dream smocks, and, lower left, Chanel's close-to-the-body and knee-length skirt; top right, Ungaro's face set with Mongolian lamb bolero; Galiano's scrunched jacket with stand-away mock-crococile collar; patterned pantsuit from Bazar by Lacroix; and dandy's pantsuit from Gigli.

Lyon Marks 100 Years of Movies

LYON — The cinema world celebrated the 100th anniversary of moving pictures when directors jokingly imitated the famous scene of French workers leaving a factory. Huge white figures were drawn aside to let several dozen film directors walk out of ruined building where the Frenchmen Louis and Auguste Lumière first set up their wooden cinematograph camera on March 19, 1895.

J. M. N.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1995

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Dior



Paris - 15 Mars 1995 - Défile Prêt-à-Porter Automne-Hiver

Investor Fears Ravage Paper Of Lyonnais

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Shares in Crédit Lyonnais tumbled on the Paris bourse Monday as investors fretted that a state rescue package unveiled last Friday would leave the bank paying for its past troubles well into the next century.

The bank's investment certificates, nonvoting shares representing 21 percent of its capital, fell 26.20 francs, or 10 percent, to a 1995 low of 236.80 francs. They had already fallen 10 percent last week amid speculation over the extent of the bank's 1994 loss. Trading was suspended Friday pending announcement of the rescue plan.

The bank on Friday announced a loss of about 12 billion francs (\$2.4 billion) for 1994, close to double the previous year's deficit.

"It's just a bottomless pit," said Ingrid Belair, head of French equity trading at Kleinwort Benson Securities in Paris, referring to the shares' prospects.

Moody's Investors Service, which had downgraded Crédit Lyonnais in July, maintained its rating of A3/Prime-2 for the bank and its subsidiaries on Monday. A3 is an upper-medium, long-term bond rating, while Prime-2 is a mid-level, money-market grade.

But the rating agency warned

that although the rescue plan — the second for Crédit Lyonnais within 18 months — would improve the financial position of the bank, the cost of shedding staff and the burden of other charges connected with the plan would continue to weaken the bank's capacity to make profits.

Standard & Poor's Corp., the other major credit-rating agency, said it might downgrade Crédit Lyonnais because the bank did not win an injection of capital from the state.

The obligations affected, \$13.5 billion worth, includes senior debt, subordinated debt and commercial paper, as well as the debt of certain subsidiaries.

The French government — anxious to keep European Union regulators at bay and to placate voters ahead of France's presidential elections in April and May, according to analysts — said the complex aid package would put no new burdens on the taxpayer. That claim has come under fire.

The plan itself involves spinning off 13.5 billion francs of the bank's assets into a state-owned shell company called Consortium de Réalisation.

That company is to borrow from a state holding company, Société de Participations Bancaires et Industrielles.

(Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg)

GAN Expects A Better 1995

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — Groupe des Assurances Nationales, the state-controlled French insurer, said Monday that it expected to narrow its losses considerably in 1995 and to turn a profit in 1996.

In January, GAN said it would post a loss of about 2.75 billion French francs (\$361 million) for 1994, partly due to results at its UIC property-investment unit.

GAN is among the five largest French insurers.

During 1994, the mark-appreciated 10 percent against the dollar and German

exports to the United States fell slightly after strong increases a year earlier, the Bundesbank noted.

The bilateral trade relations between Germany and the U.S. which until the beginning of 1994 formed an important support for German export economy, appear to have been dampened by the strong appreciation of the mark against the dollar," the bank said in its March monthly report.

The strongest impulses for German export activity in 1994 came from con-

When Governments Can't Let Go

Alcatel Probe Highlights Post-Privatization Perils

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

understand business. Innocent or not, Mr. Suard's is a damaging presence until the case is over, Mr. Clearfield said.

Public debate about the case has offered revealing insights into French business culture. French commentators have defended government help for industry, even a privatized company such as Alcatel. Politicians and political advisers also appeared unmoved by the case.

With extraordinary candor, the former industry minister Dominique Strauss-Kahn said French officials regularly winked at such overbilling because it

NEWS ANALYSIS

offered a way of channelling funds to government-favored industrial projects such as those carried out by Alcatel.

Phony billing circumvents anti-subsidy regulations enforced by the European Commission.

Mr. Strauss-Kahn, speaking Monday on Europe One radio, said that France had regularly used such funding mechanisms to help high-tech industries in competitive markets, including Airbus Industrie, the European aircraft consortium that competes with Boeing Co.

Such government practices could reflect the interventionist philosophy of Mr. Strauss-Kahn, an adviser to the Socialist presidential candidate Lionel Jospin. More surprisingly, they are also defended by some French conservatives.

This surfaced when the conservative newspaper Le Figaro said that an illegal war chest for exports was a legitimate self defense. It said, for example, that Japanese carmakers charged high domestic prices in order to sell cars abroad at low prices.

If the Alcatel charges are proved, an analyst at the French Institute of International Relations said, it would create a

test case for France to condemn such covert subsidies to business.

Such condemnation seems urgent if France wants to attract investors, including pension funds — which want to back companies that can succeed in commercial markets and fear government intervention as legally problematic and liable to mask corporate weaknesses.

But the old French business-government link is hard to break, *Le Monde* newspaper said. For example, privatized companies such as Alcatel are hiring more, yet fewer, graduates from France's top administrative schools, which train the government's managerial elite — some of whom then move into the private sector.

"The champions of a state role want to weigh more heavily on companies going private in order to ensure that the old system continues," *Le Monde* said.

The clashish nature of French business has intensified, too, because the same handful of major corporations have had to take stakes in each venture that comes on the market. That has created a pattern of overlapping holdings — Crédit Lyonnais owns part of Alcatel, which owns parts of other companies that in turn have stakes in Crédit Lyonnais — that concentrates power in a handful of crucial government and business posts. These people are likely to feel beholden to each other more than to the mass of other shareholders.

Such tight corporate interlinkage is not confined to France: Germany has a similar tradition of cross-holdings between the top banks and major industrial companies.

A key difference, however, is that France, unlike Germany, depends heavily on foreign investment to propel its industrial growth.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt	London	Paris
DAX	FTSE 100 Index	CAC 40
2300	3300	2400
2200	3200	2300
2100	3100	2200
2000	3000	2100
1900	2900	2000
1800	2800	1900
1700	2700	1800
1600	2600	1700
1500	2500	1600
1400	2400	1500
1300	2300	1400
1200	2200	1300
1100	2100	1200
1000	2000	1100
900	1900	1000
800	1800	900
700	1700	800
600	1600	700
500	1500	600
400	1400	500
300	1300	400
200	1200	300
100	1100	200
0	1000	100

Sources: Reuters, AFP

Very briefly:

• NEC Corp. and VideoLogic Group PLC have agreed to jointly develop and license advanced three-dimensional games and virtual reality for the home, arcades and theme parks.

• Queens Moat Houses PLC is close to signing a £1.3 billion (\$2.06 billion) debt restructuring agreement with its banks, a spokesman for the troubled hotel company said.

• Lucas Industries PLC said first-half pretax profit ended Jan. 31 more than doubled to \$44.5 million, lifted by 20 percent growth in its automotive-parts business.

• Deutsche Bank AG said a Paris-based trader it suspended last week was responsible for a loss, but the bank refused to quantify it. Reports pegged the loss at 24 million Deutsche marks (\$17.3 million) after futures contracts based on the Paris interbank offered rates were closed.

• Fokker NV's chairman, Ben van Schaik, said he would resign if the Dutch aircraft maker, which is owned by Deutsche Aerospace AG, were not profitable by 1996.

• Alcatel Cable, a unit of Alcatel Alsthom, said it agreed to sell its North American copper telephone cable operations to Alpine Group Inc. for about \$100 million.

AFX, Reuters, Bloomberg

Bundesbank Tally Toll of Rising Mark on Trade

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank said Monday that German exports to the United States had been curbed in 1994 by the appreciation of the Deutsche mark against the dollar.

The bilateral trade relations between Germany and the U.S. which until the beginning of 1994 formed an important support for German export economy, appear to have been dampened by the strong appreciation of the mark against the dollar," the bank said in its March monthly report.

The Bundesbank said the general trend in German exports reflected the upturn in economic activity, rising 9 percent in value in 1994. The bank's report noted that world trade in the same period rose by around 8 percent.

The strongest impulses for German export activity in 1994 came from con-

ditions to the United States fell slightly after strong increases a year earlier, the Bundesbank noted.

The positive effect of the renewed dollar weakness against the mark for importers was compensated for by the upswing in raw materials prices, the report said.

The Bundesbank said the general trend in German exports reflected the upturn in economic activity, rising 9 percent in value in 1994. The bank's report noted that world trade in the same period rose by around 8 percent.

The strongest impulses for German export activity in 1994 came from con-

ditions to the United States fell slightly after strong increases a year earlier, the Bundesbank noted.

While exports to Belgium, the Netherlands and France increased strongly during 1994, exports to Britain and Italy were burdened by the weakness of the pound and the lira, it added.

The Bundesbank also said in its monthly report that Germany had posted a capital account surplus of 51.7 billion DM (\$37.12 billion) in 1994 according to revisions and a new accounting concept. Under the previous method, the surplus had been calculated at 69.4 billion DM.

The central bank said the data was calculated using a new methodology that would be used from now on. It conforms to proposals by the International Monetary Fund and makes the data better reflect recent international capital market changes.

It also said that the revised 1994 German current-account deficit reached 38.6 billion DM, compared with a calculation under the old system of 55.6 billion DM.

Data for the month of January will be released in late March under the new calculating system, the Bundesbank said.

(AFP, AFX, Knight-Ridder)

French Candidates Said to Be for EMU

AFX News

PARIS — Michel Sapin, a member of the Bank of France's monetary-policy council, said Monday he was satisfied that the leading candidates in the upcoming French presidential election were all committed to a stable franc and to European monetary union.

Mr. Sapin said that any other position would dash the election chances of Edouard Balladur, France's prime minister, Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris and Lionel Jospin, a member of President François Mitterrand's Socialist party.

"Things have become a lot clearer in France," he said. "The three leading candidates share a commitment to a stable franc and to European monetary union between 1997 and 1999."

"You cannot be head of state in France today if you are in favor of a weak franc and against a European single currency."

Mr. Chirac, who was leading both Mr. Balladur and Mr. Jospin in recent polls, said last week that he backed full monetary union, Mr. Sapin said.

Mr. Sapin also warned that the Bank of France, which is independent of the French government, would not stand idly by if any future president ended up pursuing policies that ran counter to his current policies.

"I do not envisage the possibility of any candidate failing to keep his promises on monetary policy, just like no candidate should assume that the Bank of France will show even the slightest weakness in this area," he said. "This is one of the advantages of an independent institution."

Mr. Sapin acknowledged that uncertainty about who would win the election this spring had been one factor behind the recent weakness of the franc. But he emphasized that weakness in the U.S. dollar and other tensions within the exchange-rate mechanism had had more impact on the franc.

"The reasons for the franc's situation in declining importance are, first, the dollar, second, a sensitive ERM environment, and third, the election period in France," he said.

As part of its defense of the franc, the Bank of France on March 8 suspended its 5-to-10 day emergency funding at 6.40 percent, offering instead to lend money at 8 percent for 24 hours

and 12 days.

Mr. Sapin added that much

most of the business of Aachen Re, which was a subsidiary of Aachen & Münchener Versicherung AG.

At that time, the chairman of Employers Re, Kaj Altmann, said the Aachen Re deal would raise the U.S. company's worldwide business volume to just over \$4 billion.

A deal with Frankona would add net premium income of around \$1 billion Deutsche marks (\$2.2 billion).

Employers' venture into Europe follows a similar move by its U.S. rival General Re Corp., which bought the German re-insurer Cologne Re last year.

Frankona said a possible takeover would improve Employers' market access — the key to the U.S. company's move in early February to take on

the Board of Directors

LATIN AMERICAN INCOME COMPANY SICAV
Registered Office:
47, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg

Shareholders of LATIN AMERICAN INCOME COMPANY (the "Company") are hereby informed that the Board of Directors of the Company decided on March 7, 1995, to suspend the net asset value calculation and the issue and the redemption of shares of the Company due to the illiquidity of a substantial portion of the investments of the Company. Further, on March 10, 1995, the Board of Directors decided to convene a shareholders' meeting to consider the liquidation of the company.

Shareholders will receive formal notice of the shareholders' meeting in accordance with the provisions set forth in the constitutional documents of the Company.

The Board of Directors

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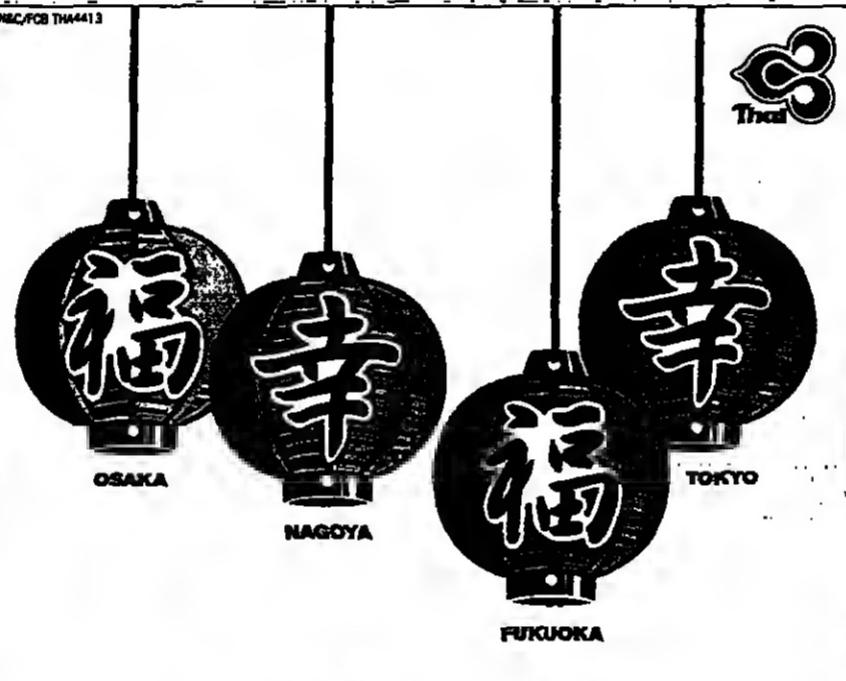
NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of Fidelity Special Growth Fund, a société d'investissement à capital variable organised under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (the "Fund"), will be held at the registered office of the Fund, Kansallis House, Place de l'Etoile, Luxembourg, at 11:00 a.m. on March 30, 1995, specifically, but without limitation, for the following purposes:

1. Presentation of the Report of the Board of Directors.

NYSE

Monday's 4 p.m. Close
Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trade elsewhere.
The Associated Press.



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AMEX

Continued on Page 18

Default Shakes Investor Faith In India Bourse

Compiled by Our Staff Dispatches

BOMBAY — The closing of India's largest stock market because of a broker's inability to pay off a trade has shaken investor confidence in the country, analysts said Monday.

"It is a bad signal for us who are overall quite bullish about India," said Dick Daden of the London-based Chesser Ltd.

The Bombay Stock Exchange will remain closed at least until Wednesday while its officials attempt to settle the debts of a member who was not able to pay nearly 200 million rupees (\$6.4 million) for shares he bought, the exchange president, Bhagirath Merchant, said.

Trading on the exchange was suspended after R. S. Jhaveri, a leading broker, failed to pay for shares he had purchased in M.S. Shoes East Ltd. on behalf of the company. The default affected as many as 80 brokers, the exchange said.

India's Sunday Times said it was the largest default ever on the bourse.

"There is a lot of nervousness," Sunil Kothari, with the brokerage Nagindas Kothari, said. "We are concerned whether the authorities will be able to solve the crisis."

Brokers said Bombay's latest troubles were caused by an inefficient regulatory mechanism

on India's 22 stock exchanges.

"The default is a direct result of an administration lapse on the part of the Bombay Stock Exchange," said Sam Dalal, a former director of the exchange.

Overseas institutions, which have so far invested \$3.14 billion in Indian stock markets since they were opened to foreigners in September 1992, have complained about the country's poor custodial services, sluggish share-transfer system and poor accounting methods.

The crisis that hit the Bombay exchange centered on a public issue last month of 4.28 billion rupees worth of convertible debentures by M.S. Shoes, a company that began by exporting shoes and diversified into hotels and cotton and polyester yarn.

M.S. Shoes reportedly bought up its own shares through Mr. Jhaveri, to raise its price on exchanges in a bid to attract investors to the debentures.

But the company ran into trouble when the Securities and Exchange Board of India suggested M.S. Shoes had been misleading investors.

"Brokers are quite often invited by companies to support the price of their shares whenever they face the prospects of raising public money," said Mr. Dalal, who is now a broker.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Protectionism Without Quotas Japan's Regulations Effectively Keep Markets Closed

By Sheryl WuDunn
New York Times Service

NAGANO, Japan — With snow-capped peaks in the background, a magnificent skating rink is being built here as the centerpiece of the 1998 Winter Olympic Games and a tribute to international cooperation and harmony.

Or maybe as a monument to provincialism and protectionism.

Three years before Olympic skaters are to compete in what is now a jumble of concrete and construction materials, an international trade dispute has erupted.

It began with smiles and good cheer as Japanese officials invited American lumber companies to visit and offer bids to supply the wood for the skating rink here in this city 110 miles northwest of Tokyo.

The project offered the kind of combination of scale, profit and prestige that had U.S. companies salivating.

But after American timber companies had spent tens of thousands of dollars preparing their bids, Japan announced the formal specifications: the wood in the rink would be Shishimaru larch, which grows only in Japan.

The Americans immediately cried foul. To them, the incident underscored the frustrations of Japanese protectionism. There was no quota or tariff or other formal barrier, but there also was no way they could get the business.

"We can't make any money from this project," said Charles C. Barnes, who runs the American Plywood Association, a trade group. "It's exemplary of all the barriers that companies face when we have a competitive product and are asked to bid."

The complaints had no effect, and a Japanese timber company has been

awarded the contract. So the skaters will perform surrounded by Shishimaru larch, rather than Oregon or Washington Douglas fir, even though the Japanese wood costs much more and is of lower quality.

To the Japanese, the American complaints come across as poor sportsmanship. "Nagano city has no protectionism," said Kazuya Yamamoto, who oversees planning of the Winter Olympics.

The Olympic skating rink is an example of how protectionism is often difficult to measure, particularly in the Rose Lumber Co., in Springfield, Oregon. "Why did U.S. laminators have to spend tens of thousands of dollars?"

In bidding for the contract, Mr. Bauer said, Rosboro spent about \$20,000 on such things as preparing samples and traveling to Japan.

Kajima said that it had wanted to use Japanese wood all along but since it was not certain that there was enough wood available in Japan, it wanted a contingent supplier from the United States.

The company said, however, that after the American bids were received, the Japanese suppliers were asked to lower their price. Kajima would not disclose the amount of the contract for the roof.

Even the winning bidder, Rinyu Corp., does not seem thrilled by the victory. "We can't make any money from this project," said Yasutaka Nakano, Rinyu's managing director. He added: "We prefer the fame."

The specific focus of the dispute is the vast, terraced wooden roof of the 10,000-seat speed-skating rink, the only Olympic stadium in this snow-caked city that would not be built from steel. It is expected to be the largest wooden roof in Japan.

Wood, like many other natural things in this densely populated island country, is remarkably expensive. So nearly three-quarters of the wood used in Japan every year is imported, particularly from the United States, where the lumber is not only stronger but less expensive.

It seemed a good fit: U.S. wood and Japanese design. Nagano officials even

promoted the idea that the roof be built with both American and Japanese wood.

American companies then started visiting Japan, submitting their bids to the Japanese contractor, Kajima Corp., for 3,793 cubic yards (2,900 cubic meters) of laminated block wood — the equivalent of about 69,000 Japanese trees.

Japanese executives say their larch is 50 percent to 100 percent more expensive than American lumber, while American timber specialists estimate the price of Japanese larch is two to three times as high. Three American companies submitted bids of \$3 million to \$3.5 million for Douglas fir, but then were told that since Japanese larch would be used, the contractor had selected a Japanese supplier.

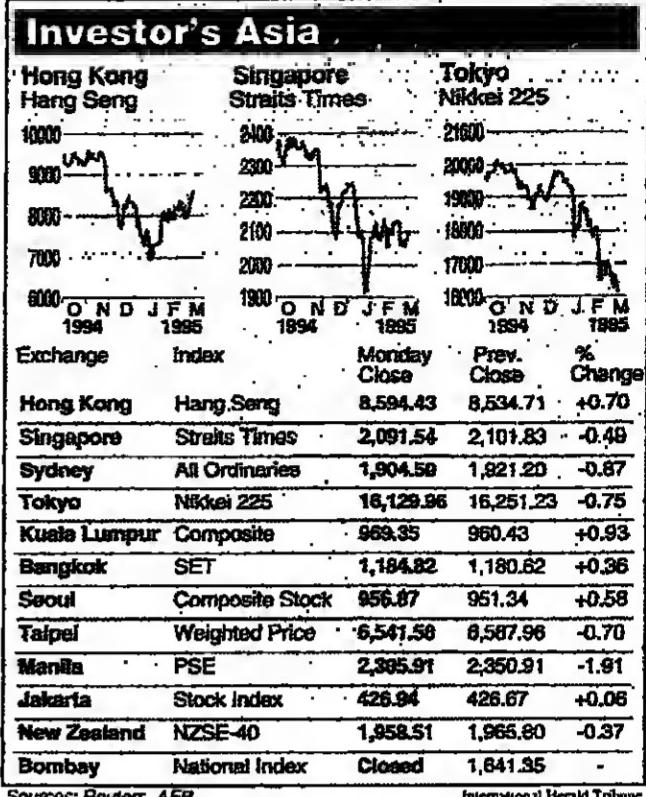
"The bitter pill is that they didn't think of that before," said Fred W. Bauer, marketing manager for the Rose Lumber Co. in Springfield, Oregon. "Why did U.S. laminators have to spend tens of thousands of dollars?"

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Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• Telekom Malaysia Bhd signed an agreement with seven foreign telecom companies and agencies to set up a satellite communications network for aircraft by the end of the year.

• Taiwan will embark on a market-oriented policy aimed at improving relations with China, including the reduction of barriers to direct trade, a government official said.

• Toyota Motor Corp. said its production rose 5.4 percent in February from the year-ago period, while domestic sales rose 6.9 percent in the month. But exports fell 7.8 percent.

• Japan's leading diffusion index rose to 70 points in January from 69.2 points in December; a reading above 50 points indicates economic expansion.

• Japan's steel unions have agreed to a minimal annual pay raise of 3,500 yen a month (\$38.57), or 1.2 percent on average.

• Toshiba Corp. intends to shift much of its output of cathode ray tubes used in personal computers to its Thailand unit, Toshiba Display Devices Thailand Co.

• Philips Electronics NV plans to invest at least \$400 million in India over the next four years, its chairman said, without offering further details.

• Western Mining Corp. will spend 120 million Australian dollars (\$89 million) on a power generation project to link three of its nickel mines and its Kalgoorlie nickel smelter to a single gas pipeline.

• Asian Infrastructure Fund, whose shareholders include the investors George Soros and Hong Kong's Peregrine Investments Holdings Ltd., will pay \$50 million for a 49 percent stake in Fairyoung Holdings Ltd.'s China port development subsidiary, Fairyoung Port Investment Holdings.

• South Korea has ordered employers to pay foreign workers the minimum wage of \$330 per month.

• Papua New Guinea will sell state-owned equity in big mining and oil projects, including Mining Resource Development Co., to foreign investors, Prime Minister Sir Julius Chan said.

(Reuters, AFP, Knight-Ridder, AFX, Bloomberg)

Australia Leads Effort to Widen Trade in Indian Ocean Rim

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

Japan, China and 15 other Asia-Pacific economies and accounts for half the world's output.

Gareth Evans, Australia's foreign minister, said there was a great deal of interest in the proposal for an Indian Ocean community among countries in South and Southeast Asia, the Middle East and Southern Africa.

Although the concept was still at an early stage of evolution, he said Australia strongly supported moves to "explore what kind of synergies do exist within the Indian Ocean area and how we might eventually move to some sort of more formalized cooperation."

The ending of international sanctions against South Africa following the election of a multiracial government, the opening of India's economy and the growing role of the private sector in Middle East and Gulf countries is rapidly increasing trade and investment links between countries in the Indian Ocean region.

Mr. Evans said the current degree of economic integration in the Indian Ocean rim, even between major players, did not approach the level seen in the Asia-Pacific region about a decade ago, when serious discussion about regional cooperation began.

However, he said that there was "a new sense of regional identity and community of interests" that could help form the basis for closer ties.

Officials in Malaysia and Thailand have expressed interest in the proposal to expand trade and investment in the Indian Ocean, provided it does not lead to an exclusive economic bloc.

Mr. Evans said that such cooperation could include security as well as trade and investment.

But most countries in the region prefer to concentrate on the economic side.

On a visit to Australia and Malaysia last month, Frederik W. de Klerk, deputy president of South Africa, said the proposal for regional cooperation in the Indian Ocean rim should not be too ambitious.

"I think the main focus should be on trade," he said. "We should not try to encompass everything or try to make it something like the European Union."

Australian exports to southern Africa, South Asia, the Middle East and Gulf were worth more than 3.5 billion Australian dollars (\$2.6 billion) in 1994. Bob Muallan, Australia's trade minister, said there was potential to vastly increase that:

"For example, if we could increase our market share of Indian imports from 3 percent to 3.5 percent over the rest of this decade, it would generate 1 billion dollars in extra exports to India alone."

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Over six days from March 20th to March 26th, one question per day will appear in the IHT.

Simply respond correctly to any question by completing the coupon and forwarding it to the address below. Winners will be selected from an official drawing.

1 CERAN PLANTATION, Metter, Georgia, U.S.A. English.

2 PSAMTIC LANGUAGE CENTRE, Killiney, Ireland. English.

3 CHATEAU CERAN & CHATEAU DU HAUT-NEUBOIS, Spa, Belgium. French, English, Dutch.

4 MIRADOR DE LA SIERRA, Granada, Spain. Spanish.

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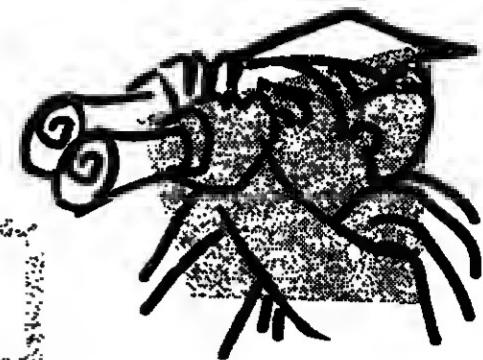
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Education Week

FRANCE
TUESDAY

BUSINESS EDUCATION IN FRANCE



CHOICES, CHOICES: SCHOOLS WRESTLE WITH THEIR FUTURE

The recession has eased, but business schools continue to search for new strategies.

Crisis" may not be the right word, if only because it implies a sudden dilemma followed by a swift resolution. Despite economic recovery and an upturn in graduate recruitment, France's major business schools are grappling with a more fundamental problem of oversupply and the changing needs of the marketplace. New technologies and teaching methods that allow greater flexibility in the organization of courses may provide some of the answers.

"Before French students arrive at business school, they have gone through a tightly controlled elitist system that teaches them math, math and more math — and ill prepares them for a business education that stresses entrepreneurship and risk-taking," says Roger Davis, program director at the ESC Amiens (the Amiens Business School). "Moreover, business teaching itself still follows an artisanal approach, when what is needed is a modern response to a mass-market demand."

Around 100,000 French students currently follow business courses of one sort or another in some 400 different institutions. Twenty-six of the most important schools — most of them connected to local chambers of commerce — belong to the business-school section of the Conférence des Grandes Ecoles. This is the body that groups together France's swankiest specialist university-level institutes. Public universities such as Paris-Dauphine increasingly offer competing business-degree courses, while several private schools are also active in this sector.

The Ecole Supérieure des

Sciences Economiques et Commerciales, affiliated with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Versailles, offers one of the top graduate business programs in France. The ESSEC Group has diversified its activities by setting up new programs and schools. These include the International Hotel Management Institute, set up jointly with Cornell University of the United States; specialized doctoral and masters programs (such as an MBA program specializing in luxury-brand marketing, established in partnership with Louis Vuitton Moët Hennessy); and an executive education center, ESSEC IMD, which offers its own MBA program.

For those interested in the fashion industry, the Institut Supérieur Européen de la Mode, linked to the ESMOD fashion school, offers programs in fashion management, marketing communication and languages.

The numbers are falling "What is causing most concern at the moment is the falling number of students registering for the two-year preparatory classes, from which the largest percentage of business-school entrants are taken," says Laurent Hua, director of ESC Pau. "Two or three years ago, the numbers were running at 16,000 to 17,000, but now they are down to around 10,000."

"Business school courses are getting increasingly expensive and now cost around 30,000 French francs [\$6,000] a year on average," he adds. "This makes prospective students and their families think twice, particularly since tuition is

free in the public universities. Yet schools such as ours can offer real advantages because of their closeness to business and their practical approach. In my view, it is now time for a radical rethink of business-education financing, which should include greater tax breaks both for families paying the fees and for corporate sponsorship."

Another major factor is uncertainty in students' minds as to whether they will get a job after all this work and expense. "Many are saying to themselves, 'If I am going to end up unemployed anyway, I may as well study something that is fun at university,'" says Guy Leboucher, director of ESC Tours.

Such trends are also worrying the ministry responsible for higher education. Ministry officials have been consulting each school individually, and a joint meeting with all of them is planned for the end of March. "This will probably not produce any very dramatic results, but at least it will have helped the ministry to learn a bit better what French business schools are and how they operate," says Jacques-Louis Keszler, director of ESC La Rochelle.

Though French business schools have long-term structural problems, immediate prospects for their graduates are looking better as the economy improves. "Our students who graduated in 1994 received an average of 2 to 2.5 job offers each. This is a long way from the mid-1980s bonanza, when they could expect to receive around 10 offers apiece, but the situation is much better than it was in 1993," says Thierry Grange,

associate director of ESC Grenoble.

According to Odile Lasserrenne, placement officer with ESC Lyon, 85 percent of the school's 1994 graduates had found a job within four months of leaving. "French companies are making much greater use of exploratory job applications sent to them by students and accordingly are advertising much less than they used to," says Ms. Lasserrenne.

Is hiring freeze over?

At INSEAD, an international business school based in Fontainebleau near Paris, Careers Management Officer Mary Boss reports a pickup in placements with French companies, especially since last December. "Consulting and finance are showing the biggest increase in activity," she says, "while large companies that had previously imposed a hiring freeze are now starting to take people on again."

At the same time, schools are trying to adapt for future needs both by offering more flexible courses and by incorporating new technologies in their teaching. A half-dozen French schools, for example, are joining together in an advanced

telecommunications and information network called Mercure.

Grenoble has recently introduced a part-time executive MBA program as well as a DBA (Doctor of Business Administration) course in conjunction with the Henley business school in Britain. Pau manages a program that combines a business-degree course with an apprenticeship scheme, and ESC Tours has recently set up a modular course that allows students to alternate studying with working in their company. A similar structure is offered by ESC Rouen, which offers the IMAC Executive Master's Program in Management in collaboration with Purdue University's Krannert Graduate School of Management.

After a five-day orientation session at Purdue in the United States, instruction is carried out through electronic mail linkage and six two-week residential sessions in France and the United States.

The Lyon-based Centre d'Etudes Franco-Américain de Management offers undergraduate and graduate American business education in a European setting. A plus for students is CE-

FAM's partnerships with Northeastern University in Boston, Temple University in Philadelphia and Old Dominion University in Virginia. The Paris-based EAP group provides international business programs at its establishments in France, Germany (Berlin), Britain (Oxford) and Spain (Madrid).

"We have launched a project based on the Lotus Notes groupware that allows teachers and students to communicate between the four sites on a computer-to-computer basis and to consult documentation on screen," says Michel Rambault, EAP's European director. "This will open the way to general distance learning and teaching between all our establishments."

At Amiens, Mr. Davis is working toward a progressive reshaping of teaching methods, which will use techniques such as interactive multimedia presentations to target scarce individual teaching resources on value-added parts of the program.

"This will free teachers from giving routine and repetitive lectures and enable them to concentrate on helping students to make sense of it all," he says.

Michael Rowe

BEYOND PARIS: THE RISE OF REGIONAL BUSINESS SCHOOLS

A look at the decentralization of business education.

When they were first set up, business schools in the French provinces catered to essentially local needs. Today, they compete with one another nationally and draw only a minority of students from their own regions. At the same time, wavering demand and a more rigorous business climate are making them concentrate on their core strengths, improve their links with businesses and set up interschool networks to maximize their resources.

One example is provided by ESC Tours, founded in 1982 in the country's central region. "At the time the school was set up, the local authorities were keen on attracting Japanese businesses to the region, and for this reason we have developed a specialty in studies linked with Japanese businesses," says Guy Leboucher, director of the school.

"Two other areas in which we have built up special strengths are logistics and information systems," Mr. Leboucher adds. Tours has around 700 students, 10 percent of whom are from the immediate region, with a further 35 percent from the neighboring Ile de France (Paris region).

"Grenoble was the last big French city to establish its own business school," says Thierry Grange, assistant director of ESC Grenoble. "We did this in 1984. A principal motive at that time was to retain able young managers who were going off to study in other regions and who then tended to stay there once they had obtained their degrees." Today, around 25 percent of the school's students come from the local Rhône-Alpes region, and more than 40 percent of its graduates stay in the region to work after the end of their studies.

"A mere 1 percent of our students come from our own county (the Charente-Maritime), and 40 percent find jobs in the Paris area," says Jacques-Louis Keszler, director of ESC La Rochelle. "Since the school was founded six years ago, we have been concentrating our efforts on marketing and business administration. There are very few institutions in France that can cover everything."

The Groupe SUP de CO Montpellier is expanding its international links. In conjunction with the University of Birmingham, the school offers a 12-month joint-degree program leading to an European MBA. Montpellier has also linked up with the University of Westminster to offer a double-degree (MBA/DESCM) program, and it has signed a co-operation agreement with Talca University in Chile to promote exchanges of students, faculty and research.

Executive courses
Uncertainties in student recruitment are making most regional schools give more emphasis to executive courses — or continuous education — aimed at local and national businesses. Providentially, the need to attract this new clientele coincides with a moment when many French businesses are restructuring and looking for wider skills and more flexibility in the ravaged ranks of middle management.

One example is provided by the Pau business school. "We

Continued on page 20



French companies are hiring again, to the relief of students at top business schools.

"BUSINESS EDUCATION IN FRANCE"
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EDUCATION WEEK

FRANCE

TAPPING THE NETWORK: ALUMNI GROUPS

In France, as in almost everywhere in the world, school connections remain an impeccable calling card.

France has always been a country where having the right contacts has been one of the surest ways of getting a job. So it is hardly surprising that French business graduates were quick to spot the advantages of building up alumni networks. The squeeze on jobs during the recent French recession added further value to this idea.

"Strong alumni networks are characteristic of all the grandes écoles," says Thierry Grange, associate director of ESC Grenoble. "We have around 1,000 alumni in our own association, and one of its main activities is channeling job offers."

Alain Galliano, president of the Lyon graduate business school's alumni network, takes a similar line. "Developing the careers network is one of the points on which our association places most emphasis," says Mr. Galliano, who is the Rhône-Alpes regional director of the French government's foreign-trade department.

"For instance, we have created a special employment center in the school, which is available to all alumni looking for a job. They can make use of a range of communications tools, including fax

machines, computers and printers, and can also ask for advice."

What about the school?

Roger Davis, program director at the Amiens business school, adopts a more critical stance. "Our alumni association here is very good when it comes to students helping one another," he says, "but what I would like to see is for the association to do more to help the school."

One of the most formidable networks has been built up by the INSEAD international business school at Fontainebleau. "We now have some 8,500 MBA graduates in our network, plus 7,000 who have attended nondegree executive programs," says Sally Williams-Alien, who runs the INSEAD alumni association. "In addition, graduates have taken the initiative in forming national alumni associations. These now number 28."

One of the most important jobs carried out by the INSEAD alumni office in Fontainebleau is to update and distribute the alumni address book each year. This provides full details of all INSEAD graduates through-

out the world. It is made available only to alumni themselves and to executive search agencies.

"Alumni use the address book all the time to keep in touch with one another and to seek help on all types of topics," says Ms. Williams-Alien. "These include information about companies they are thinking of joining, business conditions in countries they are dealing with and the best place to stay in any other city around the world where there are INSEAD alumni. We also publish a regular newsletter, and we are now working on the development of on-line communications with members of the association."

Adopting the address-book habit, the American Business School recently released the first edition of its alumni directory, which promises to be a useful networking tool for students and graduates. ABS is represented in three major French cities — Lyon, Paris and Marseille — and has partnerships with the universities of Hartford, Delaware and Richmond.

Employers in the dark
ESC La Rochele is also building up its alumni network. "Members are constantly telephoning one another for help with difficult work problems," says La Rochele Director Jacques-Louis Keszler. "I know from what they tell me that this has sometimes gotten people out of difficulties they would otherwise have found impossible to resolve. Their

ABS ALUMNI DIRECTORY



Alumni address books are an invaluable aid for networking.

In addition to organizing events such as alumni reunions and meetings with business leaders, networks at schools whose graduates now extend beyond France are keen to develop their international networking activities. "We now have correspondents in countries such as the United States, Mexico, Hong Kong, the Czech Republic, Thailand, Vietnam, Chile, Korea and Japan," says Mr. Galliano of Lyon. "We also form part of a wider network called AlumniNet. This links together graduates from Lyon, SDA Bocconi in Milan, Cranfield in Britain, Koblenz in Ger-

many, Vlerick and Solvay in Belgium and IESE in Spain."

The EAP alumni network is currently assisting the school to raise corporate sponsorship for scholarships in Britain, where students find it difficult to obtain government assistance.

"Generally speaking, French alumni associations are much less involved in fund-raising activities than their equivalents in the United States, where private-sector endowments play a major role," says EAP's European Director Michel Raimbault.

M.R.

BEYOND PARIS: THE RISE OF REGIONAL BUSINESS SCHOOLS

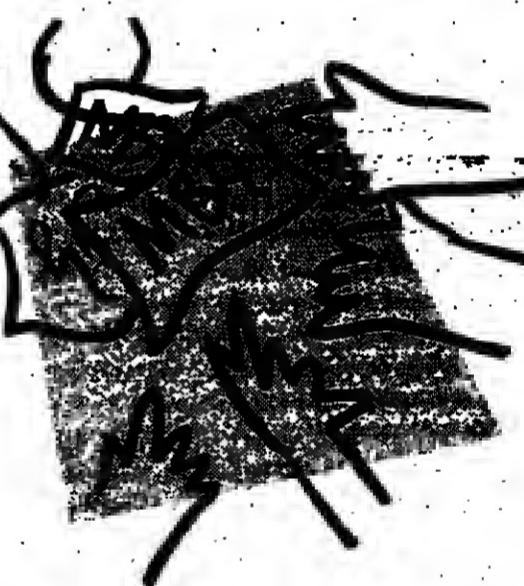
Continued from page 19

recently obtained a contract from the South West division of the Crédit Agricole bank to train around 100 of their staff over the next five years," says Laurent Hua, director of ESC Pau.

The Lyon graduate business school (ESC Lyon) provides another instance. "We have recently launched a part-time degree program aimed at young working managers with around two years of university education or the equivalent," says Michel Berthelier, who runs the Lyon school's center for management development and continuing education.

This is a relatively modest academic base in French terms. "The idea is to provide them with the equivalent of two extra years of degree-level teaching in management skills. The course combines 60 days of teaching intermingled with normal work activity over an 18-month period," adds Mr.

Another institution that has made a success out of its specialty is the European Institute of Purchasing Management, which offers both full-time and part-time MBA programs as well as tailor-made training for companies. EIPM is based in the International Business Park in Archamps, only 10 kilometers from Geneva and an hour's drive from Lyon.



and a tougher business climate are now coinciding with an increasing concentration of French business activities in the main regional cities. This gives rise to the question of whether the number of business schools in the French regions will now drop.

"I do not believe there will be a reduction in the number of schools, but staff numbers are going to shrink," says Mr. Keszler. Mr. Viala takes a different view: "There are far too many business schools in France, and there is bound to be more concentration in Paris and the big regional cities," he says. Mr. Leboucher points out that "schools have always tended to compete against one another too much. We now need more cooperation and joint efforts to maximize our resources."

M.R.

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EDUCATION WEEK FRANCE

INFORMATION HIGHWAY ARRIVES AT FRENCH UNIVERSITIES

New computer-linked technologies are "trickling up" to business education, and the effects on French industry are expected to be substantial.

France's prestigious *grandes écoles*, institutions of higher learning with rigorous entrance requirements, are trendsetters for all higher education in France. As the country's 30 *grandes écoles de commerce* (business schools) gradually embrace new computer-linked technologies, the long-term changes for French business will be substantial.

Today, only about one-third of these selective schools are Internet-linked, although all are expected to

be connected within the next 12 months.

Linking up at the top Jean-Paul Valla, director of the Institut de Recherche de l'Entreprise at the Groupe ESC Lyon (Lyon's leading business school), notes that four of the top five *grandes écoles* — ESSEC in Paris, ESC Lyon, ESC Nantes and EDHEC Lille — have recently grouped together in an advanced telecommunications program called Mercure.

By contrast, just about all U.S. universities are on-line,



and some are connected to other specialized networks as well. "Over the academic information highway, students can collaborate on projects between schools, take advantage of video confer-

ences, place their own information on the network for others to use and conduct independent research using a wide range of sources," says Peter Kaiser, a technology consultant for Digital Equipment in Sophia Antipolis, France.

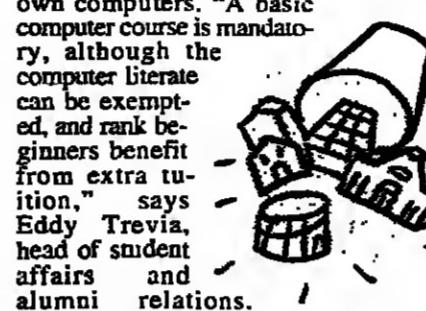
At CERAM, the grande école for business located in Sophia Antipolis, virtual classrooms will enable students in France and at the University of Maryland to take the same courses simultaneously. This is one of the more sophisticated forms of

electronic exchange that technology has made possible among schools all over the world.

Computer skills are a sine qua non in most business programs these days. At the University of Southern Europe in Monaco, all students are required to have their own computers. "A basic computer course is mandatory, although the computer literate can be exempted, and rank beginners benefit from extra tuition," says Eddy Trevia, head of student affairs and alumni relations.

Classroom computers are available, and there is also a dedicated computer for the Internet.

The growth of new technologies is based in part on how inexpensive they have become. Internet techniques are 20 years old, and multimedia is 10 years old. But 10 years ago, a high-quality sound capability through the Internet cost \$50,000. Today, it costs \$150.



Trickling up Another reason for growth, according to Mr. Kaiser, is the "trickle up" effect. The initial impetus for networks came from people using computers at

home and in academic research. Businesses resisted for a long time because they could not see the immediate payback, but when they began to link up, business education went along.

Business students using the Internet can prepare themselves for what they will do at work: make information available to their customers and suppliers; send and receive electronic mail; enable their customers to view catalogues, send requests and buy goods, using protected credit card numbers or electronic cash.

The information highway can also be used for collaboration among distant work groups, communicating with text, voice, images and video as appropriate.

Claudia Flisi

HOW TO LOOSEN THE PURSE STRINGS

Taking a business degree is expensive, and the costs continue to rise.

Both French and international students studying in France may hope to lessen the financial burden by means of grants, scholarships, corporate sponsors or subsidized student loans.

U.S. students studying at accredited management schools in France can apply for low-interest Perkins loans or subsidized federal Stafford loans.

Generally, such students have to pay off any loan they obtained to cover undergraduate study in the United States before they can be eligible for a further loan to finance graduate study abroad.

Citizens of the European Union may benefit from European funding for specific courses. One instance is the grants available in connection with the Erasmus network.

In addition, some French schools — such as the European University in Toulouse

and Deutschebank have linked up to fund a scholarship enabling a German student to take an MBA course abroad.

"The aim of this is to increase awareness in Germany of the MBA program, particularly since German students are not used to paying for their courses," says Helen Henderson, admissions director at INSEAD.

According to Ms. Henderson, about 10 percent of the students taking the INSEAD MBA program are sponsored by the companies for which they work. "These are mainly Japanese students," she says. "More than 50 percent of our students finance themselves in one way or another."

School subsidies

French business schools often provide subsidies to students who could not otherwise raise the necessary finance to cover their fees.

dant, though this source is now tending to dry up.

French student loans are generally available only to students who reside permanently in France, though international students may be able to benefit from similar schemes in their own countries. Repayment periods tend to range from between three to around six years.

Money isn't everything Figuring out how to finance one's education is only part of the game. To help students select the most suitable schools, MBA admissions officers from some of the best European MBA programs will take part in Euro MBA Day on March 25 in Paris. On the agenda

M.R.

are MBA specializations, tuition fees, admission details, full-time and part-time programs, entrance exams, career opportunities and much more. Euro MBA Day will be held at the Kaplan Educational Center in Cannes, runs a series of executive courses for senior management. In October 1995, he will offer a new five-day course called "The ABCs of Computer Technology."

"We started this course," he says, "partly because of feedback from our clients, who are high-level executives in the 40-plus age bracket. Many confess to being terrified of computers because theirs is the generation just before the Information Age."

AB Cs of technology It is never too late to learn about computers. Pat Watson, director of the Inter-Continental Management Centre in Cannes, runs a series of executive courses for senior management. In October 1995, he will offer a new five-day course called "The ABCs of Computer Technology."

"We started this course," he says, "partly because of feedback from our clients, who are high-level executives in the 40-plus age bracket. Many confess to being terrified of computers because theirs is the generation just before the Information Age."

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SPORTS

Tapie Tells Court He Lied, Too, but in 'Good Faith'

Reuters

VALENCEENNES, France — Bernard Tapie, the former owner of the soccer club Olympique Marseille, said Monday during his trial on bribery charges that he had not always told the truth, but had only "lied in good faith."

Tapie, during the trial's sixth day, also faced renewed allegation from a former aide that he had instigated the bribing of Valenciennes players to lose a 1993 league match.

"I participated in the bribery attempt, and I did it on Bernard Tapie's orders," said Jean-Pierre Berne, the former general director of Olympique.

"For seven years I never knew how to resist him," Berne added.

Tapie, continuing to insist on his innocence, said: "In most arranged matches, it is the players who take the initiative."

The state prosecutor is scheduled to make his plea for sentencing on Tuesday.

Tapie's defense was denied this weekend when Jacques Mellick, a member of Parliament and the Socialist mayor of the city of Bethune, admitted having lied under oath about a meeting with Tapie in June 1993. That meeting had provided

ed Tapie with an alibi on allegations that he tried to bribe the Valenciennes coach.

Asked Monday to account for statements on television in which he had said that everyone at the trial, himself included, had "lied" or "told their own versions of the truths," Tapie said: "I have lied in good faith."

Retorted Judge Bernard Langlade: "You could get that phrase meditated on in a philosophy manual."

Sources close to Mellick said he was willing to return to court to testify. He has been ordered to stand trial on March 31 on charges of trying to influence a witness, and by testifying again might avoid perjury charges.

The lawyer for Jean-Jacques Glassman, the Valenciennes player who made public the attempted bribe, asked the court to award his client a symbolic one franc in damages.

Glassman has been booted on soccer pitches ever since he spoke out on the bribes and is now coaching on the Indian Ocean island of La Réunion.

• FIFIA said Monday it had no information that a 1994 World Cup match may have been rigged by Malaysian betting syndicates.

The Observer newspaper in

England reported that Brazil's 3-0 victory over Cameroon as well as a 1993 World Cup qualifier between Colombia and Argentina, may have been fixed.

According to an unnamed source, the betting syndicates made a lot of money by correctly wagering that the halftime score of the Brazil-Cameroun game would be 1-0.

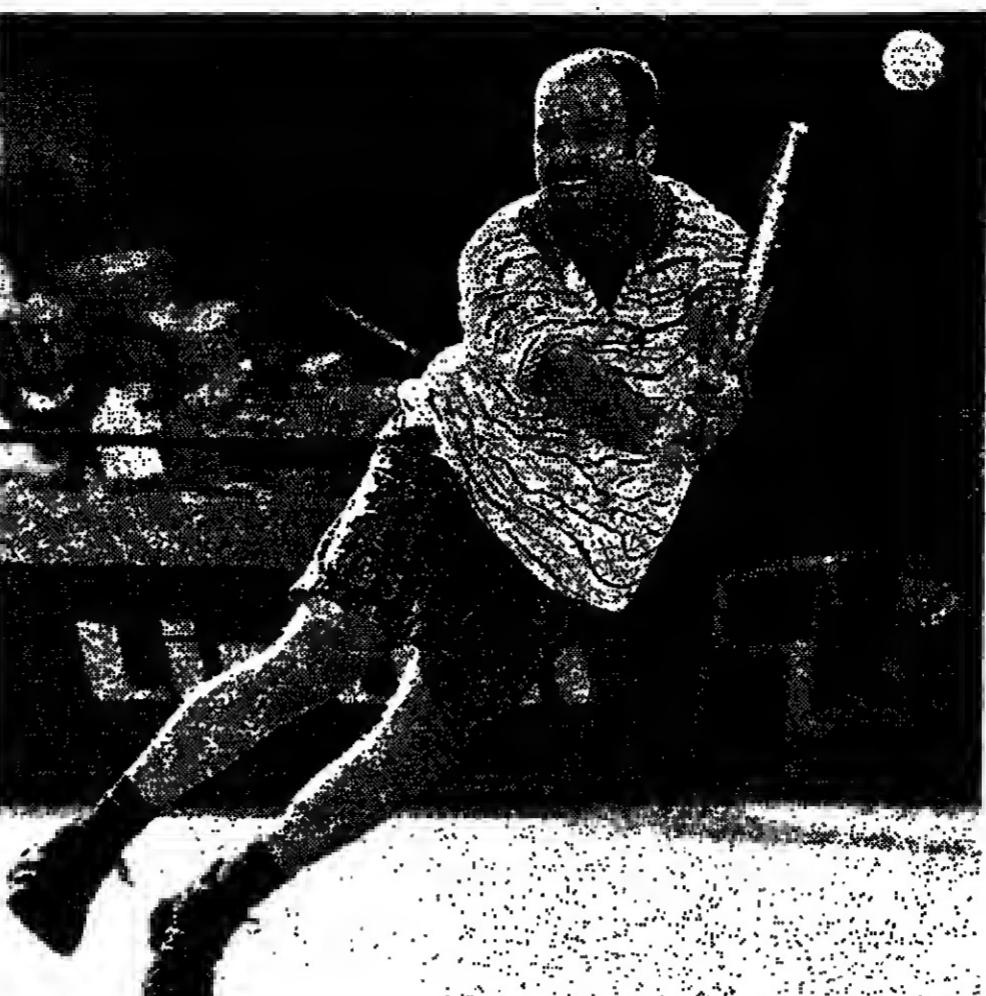
"There was no way Brazil," which went on to win the tournament, was "going to throw away a World Cup match," the source told the Observer. "But everyone expected a heavy score against the Africans. The word is that the match was somehow fixed so that the half-time score was 1-0."

Another game mentioned by the newspaper as possibly being rigged was Colombia's improbable 5-0 victory over Argentina in a qualifying game in Buenos Aires in September 1993.

A FIFIA spokesman said he knew nothing of the allegations and that no action would be taken unless there was a definite report from officials rather than newspapers.

The Observer said it based its report on unnamed sources close to the police team investigating massive match-fixing in Malaysia.

(AP)



A NEW ANDRE? — Andre Agassi stayed ahead of the fashion curve and in pursuit of Pete Sampras in the computer rankings as, in striped shirt, baggy beach shorts, black socks, black shoes, he beat Shuzo Matsuo 6-2, 6-4, in the Lipton Championships. A more conservatively dressed Sampras beat Derrick Rostagno, 6-3, 6-2, in his first match.

SIDELINES

CSKA Says Team Poisoned in Athens

MOSCOW (AP) — The manager of the Central Army basketball team, five of whose players were rushed to a hospital in Athens with what was thought to be food poisoning just before last Thursday's European Champion Club Cup quarterfinal against Olympiakos, said Monday his players had been deliberately poisoned.

"There is no other explanation," Yuri Yurkov said, adding that bottled mineral water left in the team's locker room caused severe cramps and dizziness. The team's remaining five players, who have reported similar symptoms since the game, lost by 79-54.

Tests on the water were being made in Moscow and by the toxicology department at Athens University. Olympiakos offered to postpone the game, but the request was denied by FIBA, which said CSKA had to be down to just one player before the game could be called off.

Youth Championships Set for Qatar

ZURICH (Reuters) — The world youth soccer championship, moved from the original venue of Nigeria for security reasons, will be held in Qatar from April 13 to 28, FIFA said Monday.

It said Nigeria, which qualified for the 16-team tournament as host, still take part because the Gulf state was not claiming a place for its own under-20 team.

For the Record

The America's Cup challengers and defenders had to postpone the second day's semifinals races because of dying winds. (AP)

Saleem Malik was reinstated as Pakistan's cricket captain by a three-member ad hoc committee that said he "must be considered innocent" until proven guilty of bribery allegations. (AFP)

National Marshall of Canada set the men's speedskating world record for 3,000 meters in Calgary, Alberta, his time of 3 minutes, 54.05 seconds breaking the mark of Thomas Bos of the Netherlands by 2.08 seconds. (AP)

Phil Simms, the 39-year-old quarterback considering an NFL return with the Cleveland Browns, signed a contract with NBC as a television commentator; that angered ESPN, with which he had a two-year but unsigned agreement. (NYT)

Loren Roberts won his second straight Neslé Invitational, beating Brad Faxon by two strokes although he bogeyed the last two holes and Faxon sank a 40-foot birdie putt on the 16th. (Reuters)

Guenther Parche, who stabbed tennis player Monica Seles two years ago in Hamburg, goes on trial again Tuesday as prosecutors seek a stiffer sentence than the probation he got in 1993. (AP)

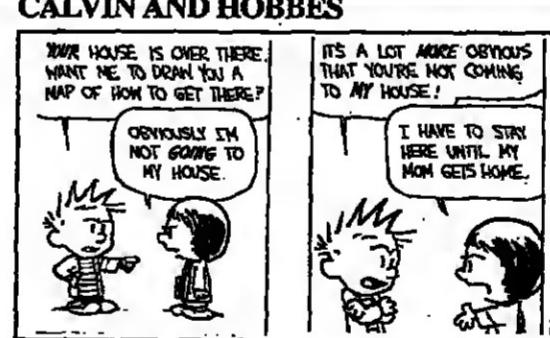
DENNIS THE MENACE



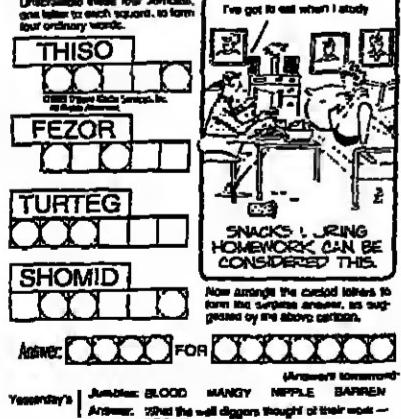
PEANUTS



CALVIN AND HOBBES



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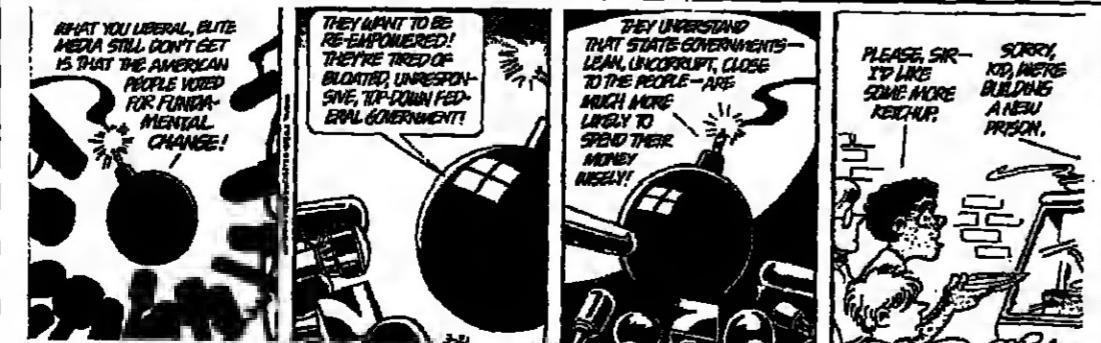


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The Holsteins visit the Grand Canyon.

The Alpine Season: Mostly Downhill

By Christopher Clarey
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — In the wake of Alpine skiing's World Cup finals, this much is clear:

It was a very good season for Vreni Schneider, who won her third women's overall title; for Picabo Street, who won five straight downhill titles after Christmas, and, above all, for Alberto Tomba, who in Bormio, Italy, finally won the men's overall title that was improbably missing from his curriculum vitae.

It was a bad season for professional skiing.

The trouble began on Nov. 5, when the opening events in Saas Fee, Switzerland, were called off because of a driving rain. That soggy afternoon would set the tone for a season without precedent: a season of meteorological anomalies, postponements, cancellations and, ultimately, some questionable administrative decisions.

"A disastrous year," said a top World Cup official who preferred to remain anonymous. "I hope this proves to us that we have to make some changes in the future."

The problem is, how do you change the weather? Of the season's 68 events, 31 were not raced on schedule. The men's circuit suffered the most. Because of warm temperatures and a lack of snow in Europe, not one of the first 11 resorts set to host events was able to meet its commitment. And when the snow finally did fall in central Europe, it did little to help the cause of the world championships further south in Sierra Nevada, Spain.

The guys who vote on the FIS council don't always know what's going on," he said. "Some of them are Nordic people, not Alpine people. They don't know anything about Alpine. Anyway, the rules of a sporting event should not be decided by something political."

Kitt said several people with connections to the FIS had approached him to say a rule change was being considered that would give the on-site jury the final word in the future. But Kristian Knauth, director of marketing and communication for the FIS, said he had heard of no such proposal.

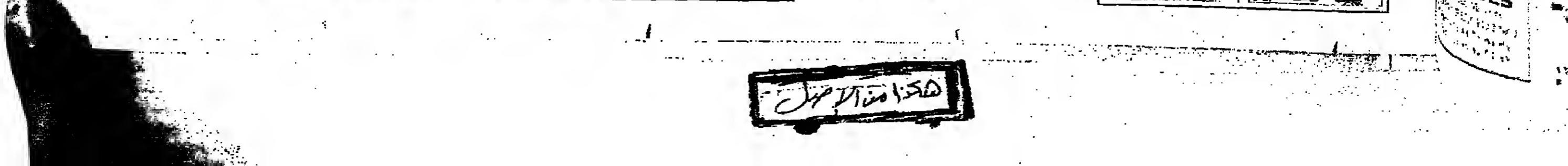
"There will be some change in 1995-96, however, in response to Europe's unpredictable weather patterns, both the men and women will spend part of the early season in North America, where snow is more reliable. There also will be attempts to make skiing more television-friendly by scheduling more night slaloms like the one won in Sestriere, Italy, by Tomba this season."

If Tomba has his way, there will be bigger victories in Sestriere to come. His favorite resort will host the world championships in 1997, and though he sounded weary of fame and the Italian media this Christmas, the charismatic 28-year-old indicated Sunday that he will not retire and head home to his well-stocked wine cellar in Bologna.

"I will continue on to the worlds in Sestriere," he said.

At the end of a very bad season, that was good news for skiing.

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ART BUCHWALD

Order on the Couch!

WASHINGTON — I don't know if anyone else has noticed it, but more and more people are yelling at their television sets nowadays. All you have to do is walk down any street while the O.J. Simpson trial is on and you can hear America shouting.

What makes this interesting is that it's the women, not the men, who are doing most of the screaming.

I first noticed the inter-change when I went to visit my sister, Alice Gordoo, in Forest Hills, New York. Rosa Lopez, the Salvadoran maid, took the stand and testified that O.J.'s white Bronco was parked in front of his house from 10:15 to 10:30 P.M. at the time of the murders.

Rosa's memory on this was infallible. However, she had tremendous difficulty remembering much of anything else and said more than 80 times, "I don't remember."

It was these lapses that set Alice off: "Think hard, Rosa: 'Come on, Rosa, you can remember something': 'How



Buchwald

about your birthday, the Salvadoran anthem or the lyrics to 'Don't Cry for Me, Argentina'?"

But no matter how loud Alice shouted, Rosa just looked at her and said, "I don't remember."

When Johnnie Cochran, the defense attorney, questioned one of the detectives about his role in the investigation, there wasn't too much shouting from Alice except for a few things like, "Where's the first Mrs. Cochran, Johnnie?"

But when F. Lee Bailey started in on Detective Mark Fuhrman, Alice jumped out of her chair and pressed her nose against the TV screen. "Why don't you lose weight, Lee, before you pick up a woman prosecute and stop lying. You're nothing but a hired gun!"

"Alice, you must show consideration for the decorum of the court. That's not a nice thing to tell at a defense lawyer when he's questioning a prosecution witness. All Bailey is trying to do is break Fuhrman's knees and run over him with a white Bronco. That's what high-paid lawyers are supposed to do."

Alice didn't see it that way. "I'd like to shove a knitted hat down his throat." Then she turned to the screen, "How much are they going to pay you for your book, f---o?"

Margaret Mitchell Home Gets Gift From Daimler

The Associated Press

ATLANTA — The German automaker Daimler-Benz AG will donate \$5 million to purchase and renovate the former home of Margaret Mitchell, author of "Gone With the Wind."

The renovations to the apartment house where Mitchell lived while writing her novel are expected to be completed in time for the opening of the cultural Olympiad, organized in connection with the 1996 Summer Games in Atlanta.

WEATHER

Europe

	Today			Tomorrow		
	High C°F	Low C°F	Wind Dir.	High C°F	Low C°F	Wind Dir.
Algeria	23/29	11/22	N	23/29	11/22	N
Amsterdam	11/12	5/6	S	11/12	5/6	S
Ankara	11/12	8/9	E	11/12	8/9	E
Athens	15/16	9/10	NE	15/16	9/10	NE
Baku	13/14	8/9	SW	13/14	8/9	SW
Barcelona	6/4	-2/2	S	4/3	-2/2	S
Berlin	5/4	0/1	W	5/4	0/1	W
Budapest	4/5	-1/1	W	3/4	-2/2	W
Copenhagen	10/11	6/7	W	10/11	6/7	W
Cross Col. Sot	18/19	11/12	W	18/19	11/12	W
Dublin	10/12	5/6	W	10/12	5/6	W
Edinburgh	14/16	8/9	W	14/16	8/9	W
Finnish	11/12	6/7	W	11/12	6/7	W
Frankfurt	4/5	-2/2	S	3/4	-2/2	S
Grenoble	14/14	7/7	W	14/14	7/7	W
Helsinki	11/12	6/7	W	11/12	6/7	W
London	11/12	8/9	W	11/12	8/9	W
Madrid	20/21	11/12	W	21/22	11/12	W
Milan	13/14	8/9	W	13/14	8/9	W
Moscow	12/14	7/8	W	12/14	7/8	W
Munich	4/5	-2/2	S	3/4	-2/2	S
Nice	11/12	6/7	W	11/12	6/7	W
Paris	3/4	-2/2	S	2/3	-2/2	S
Prague	14/15	8/9	W	14/15	8/9	W
Rome	6/7	-2/2	S	5/6	-2/2	S
St. Petersburg	1/2	-1/1	S	0/1	-1/1	S
Stockholm	7/8	2/3	W	7/8	2/3	W
Tellini	-3/2	-2/2	S	0/1	-1/1	S
Venice	8/9	4/5	W	8/9	4/5	W
Vienna	5/6	-2/2	S	4/5	-2/2	S
Zurich	4/5	-2/2	S	3/4	-2/2	S
Oceania						
Auckland	22/23	16/17	W	22/23	16/17	W
Sydney	25/27	17/18	W	25/27	18/19	W
Legend: a-sunny, c-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, h-hailstorms, r-rain, s-snow, f-freeze						

A storm with wind, rain and mountain snow will hit California to England. In France, a cold front will bring renewed flooding is likely in California. Rain and thunderstorms will break out in the north. Northern Germany will cool. Northern winds will blow across the North Sea and the English Channel. D.C.

North America

A storm with wind, rain and mountain snow will hit California to England. In France, a cold front will bring renewed flooding is likely in California. Rain and thunderstorms will break out in the north. Northern Germany will cool. Northern winds will blow across the North Sea and the English Channel. D.C.

	Today			Tomorrow		
	High C°F	Low C°F	Wind Dir.	High C°F	Low C°F	Wind Dir.
Atlanta	71/76	41/46	N	71/76	41/46	N
Baltimore	22/24	11/12	N	22/24	11/12	N
Boston	11/12	8/9	W	11/12	8/9	W
Chicago	13/14	8/9	W	13/14	8/9	W
Dallas	20/21	11/12	W	20/21	11/12	W
Denver	13/14	8/9	W	13/14	8/9	W
Florida	71/76	41/46	N	71/76	41/46	N
Houston	17/18	10/11	W	17/18	10/11	W
Los Angeles	20/22	11/12	W	20/22	11/12	W
Montreal	11/12	8/9	W	11/12	8/9	W
New Orleans	20/21	11/12	W	20/21	11/12	W
New York	11/12	8/9	W	11/12	8/9	W
Philadelphia	11/12	8/9	W	11/12	8/9	W
Pittsburgh	11/12	8/9	W	11/12	8/9	W
Seattle	11/12	8/9	W	11/12	8/9	W
Toronto	11/12	8/9	W	11/12	8/9	W
Washington	11/12	8/9	W	11/12	8/9	W
Legend: a-sunny, c-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, h-hailstorms, r-rain, s-snow, f-freeze						

Dry, warm weather will prevail from Spain and Portugal through France to England. In France, a cold front will bring renewed flooding is likely in California. Rain and thunderstorms will break out in the north. Northern Germany will cool. Northern winds will blow across the North Sea and the English Channel. D.C.

Asia

	Today			Tomorrow		
	High C°F	Low C°F	Wind Dir.	High C°F	Low C°F	Wind Dir.
Bangkok	33/34	27/28	SE	33/34	27/28	SE
Beijing	17/18	9/10	SE	17/18	9/10	SE
Hong Kong	23/24	16/17	SE	23/24	16/17	SE
Manila	32/33	25/26	SE	32/33	25/26	SE
New Delhi	34/35	21/22	SE	34/35	21/22	SE
Shanghai	19/20	12/13	SE	19/20	12/13	SE
Singapore	23/24	16/17	SE	23/24	16/17	SE
Tokyo	17/18	10/11	SE	17/18	10/11	SE
Legend: a-sunny, c-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, h-hailstorms, r-rain, s-snow, f-freeze						

A bit of rain will dampen sections of South Korea and Japan, but most of northern Japan will remain dry. Hong Kong and Taiwan will be mild with a few showers, but may turn humid with a stray thunderstorm. Singapore will be hot and humid with a stray thunderstorm.

Latin America

	Today			Tomorrow		
	High C°F	Low C°F	Wind Dir.	High C°F	Low C°F	Wind Dir.
Buenos Aires	32/33	20/21	SE	32/33	20/21	SE
Caracas	31/32	20/21	SE	31/32	20/21	SE
Lima	27/28	19/20	SE	27/28	19/20	SE
Mexico City	23/24	11/12	SE	23/24	11/12	SE
Porto Alegre	23/24	11/12	SE	23/24	11/12	SE
Santiago	23/24	11/12	SE	23/24	11/12	SE